The Chicago Tribune.

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Wednesday Morning, July 31, 1872.

A rumor was current in Washington, yesterday, that General Banks had published a letter in a Boston paper declaring for Greeley and Brown.

By the explosion of a raft-tug on the Mississippi, near New McGregor, Ia., yesterday, six persons were killed, and four badly scalded and otherwise injured.

The Huntington (Pa.) *Globe*, an old Republican paper, has lowered the Grant and Wilson flag, and now displays the names of Greeley and Brown. Huntington is the home of Senator Scott.

By an accident on the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday, 100 miles west of Brockville, Kansas, five emigrant passengers were killed, and several employes injured. A bridge had been destroyed by a water-spout, and the train, running at full speed, was precipitated into the river.

After an exciting contest among the Grantites for the nomination in the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District, Mr. Bingham has been defeated, and Daniel Ford taken up as a compromise candidate. Mr. Bingham's prominent competitors were Dr. J. T. Updegraff, of Jefferson, and Captain Lorenzo Danford, of St. Clairsville.

The Grantites of the Ninth Ward undertook last night to accomplish a little feat in the Ku-Klux line, and visited a Greeley meeting for that purpose. The intruders did not succeed in making a disturbance, as the Greeley men quietly adjourned to another hall, where they completed the business for which they met—the formation of a Greeley Club. The Grantites, on being left, then [illegible] in a free fight, which resulted in many discolored eyes and swollen noses.

A meeting of representatives of the Labor party was held in New York City yesterday. The ostensible purpose for which the meeting was called was to consider the subject of labor and its needs. Unfortunately, the members chose to ignore this fact, and the time was principally occupied with an excited political discussion, in which the Committee appointed by the Columbus Convention to notify Judge Davis and Governor Parker of their nomination as President and Vice President, were roundly abused for their non-attention to the business entrusted to them. A proposition to expel the members of this Committee was made, but the Chairman declined to entertain it. At the close of the morning session the delegates from ten States, including New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, held a meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing the so-called Labor Reformers, and announcing their withdrawal from that body. At the afternoon session of the general Convention much more wrangling occurred, and the meeting finally adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Senator Sumner replies at length to a letter from colored citizens of Washington, asking him to state his views as to the antecedents and present position of the two candidates for the Presidency. In answer to the first part of the inquiry Mr. Sumner says: Mr. Greeley was born to poverty, and educated in a printing office, while Grant was fortunate in early patronage, and received an education at the public expense. Mr. Greeley started with nothing but industry and a character; Grant was the possessor of a military commission. One was trained as a civilian, the other as a soldier. Grant, before his election, was a Democrat, while Greeley has been from early life an earnest opponent of human slavery. The Senator contends that Grant's attempted outrage upon Hayti reveals his true feeling toward the colored race. Had one-half the effort and will expended on the San Domingo scheme been applied to the reconciliation of the South, the Ku-Klux outrages would have been prevented without the aid of legislation by Congress. Mr. Sumner compares the Conventions which nominated the two candidates,—the one composed largely of able and acknowledged Republicans, coming together voluntarily for the sake of honesty and reform, the other under the control of office-holders, who assembled to sustain an Administration that has for four years signalized its reign by the introduction of military rule, nepotism, absenteeism, general favoritism, and disregard of international and constitutional law. The Convention was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The platform of principles enunciated at Cincinnati is a Republican platform, and commands the support of the prominent members of the Republican party, pledges reform and purity in Government; while the platform of the Philadelphia Convention is pledged to the continuance of the rings, military and Senatorial, which have cursed the present Administration. Democrats, in joining the present reform movement, have changed only as General Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that Grant was immediately rewarded with a high office. Mr. Greeley and the Republicans who nominated him are not the less Republicans because Democrats join them in their support of cherished principles. The election of Greeley and Brown, both consistent and unchangeable Republicans, will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Vice President, with the Democrats as avowed supporters. The colored people will have in Greeley's election the unqualified promises of the platform, as well as his splendid example for a full generation, during which he has always contended for their rights. The Democrats have accepted the Cincinnati platform with its two-fold promise, and cannot turn back. The stories that Mr. Greeley will be led by the Democrats are but attempts to avoid what is recognized by honest Republicans as the true issue. It is for the colored people to consider whether the character of Mr. Greeley does not give stronger assurance of good Government than can be found in the insulter of the colored race, already famous for the rings about him, and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The Senator announces that he will vote for Mr. Greeley, and still remains a Republican,—so much a Republican that he cannot vote for a candidate whose conduct in civil life has shown that he cannot appreciate Republican principles.

The Chicago produce markets were more active at higher prices yesterday, except provisions and highwines. Mess pork was dull and nominally unchanged, closing weak at $14.25 cash, and $14.15a14.25 seller August. Lard was quiet and steady, at $8.75a9.00 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.85 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet, at 5 5-8a5 3-4c for shoulders, 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs, and 13a14 1-2c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active, but 1-2c lower, closing at 89 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were active and firm, at 7 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand and firm. Wheat was active, and advanced 1c, closing at $1.33 1-4a1.33 1-2 for cash or seller August, and [illegible] 1-4 seller September. Corn was less active, and a shade easier, closing at 42 1-2a[illegible] cash, 42 3-4a42 7-8c seller August, and [illegible] seller September. Oats were rather quiet, but 1-4a1-2c lower, closing at 27c bid cash; 26 3-4a27c seller August, and 26 1-2c for seller September. Rye was quiet and firm at 61c. Barley was dull on cash at 51a52c, but strong and higher at 59c for No. 2 seller September. Hogs were excited and higher, advancing to $4.90. Cattle met with a good demand at full rates. Sheep were unchanged. The receipts of grain in this city are 987,881 bu wheat; 3,407,741 bu corn; 805,505 bu oats; [illegible] bu rye, and 73,046 bu barley.

War Department—Weather Prognostics.

Washington, July 30, 7 p. m.—The clouds and rain on the upper lakes will move eastward over the lower lakes with southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer on Thursday night. Increasing cloudiness and higher temperature, with winds veering to southerly, in the Middle States. Fresh southerly to easterly winds, and cloudy rain on the Atlantic Wednesday. Clearing and cooler weather in the northwest and on the upper lakes, with northerly winds. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, clear weather, with westerly winds.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Sumner's Reply to a Letter from Colored Citizens of Washington.

A Life-Like Portrature of the Two Candidates for the Presidency.

Greeley, the Self-Made Scholar and Statesman; Grant, the Accidental Hero of the Rebellion.

Grant's Treatment of the Haytiens, a Good Sample of His Feeling Toward the Colored Race.

The Cincinnati Gathering the True Republican Convention.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Fails to Secure a Renomination.

Conference of the Labor Party in New York.

Interesting Political News from the Different States.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COLORED CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON AND HON. CHARLES SUMNER REGARDING THE DUTY OF COLORED CITIZENS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Washington, July 30.—The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Charles Sumner and colored citizens of the United States:

Washington, July 11, 1872.

Sir: We, undersigned, citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate, and elsewhere, as the special advocate of our rights, and believing your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation, should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both, and your observation, have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting [illegible] felt sympathy and greatest rigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and inspire our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that, in our opinion, thousands of intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice. Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

A. T. Augusta, M. D.,	Samuel Proctor,
David Fisher, Sr.,	J. J. Ketchum,
John H. Smith,	Charles N. Thomas,
Edward Crusor,	William H. Shorter,
Wm. H. A. Wormley,	Henry Hill,
William Wilson,	Thurman J. Shadd,
R. W. Thompkins,	George D. Johnson,
John H. Brown,	Chris. A. Fleetwood,
Henry Lacy,	Charles F. Bruce,
W. H. Bell,	David Fisher, Jr.,
J. L. N. Bowen, M. D.,	David King,
Jacob Dewitter,	William Polkeny.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

SENATOR SUMNER'S REPLY.

Washington, July 29, 1872.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11, which was duly placed in my hands by your Committee, it is not because the proper course for me seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it, and be aided by information which time might supply. Since then, I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides, but my best judgment is in harmony with my early conclusions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true, I am a friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that, in your opinion, I have held a constant course, in the Senate and elsewhere, as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold as long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice. In answering your inquiry, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek; nor can any prejudice, of any kind, be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore, they must be brought to the standard of truth, that they may be seen in life and act. You are right in saying that the choice for President is now narrowed down to President Grant and Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of their lives, you invite my judgment between them, asking me especially, which of the two, judging from their antecedents, as well as present position, would enforce the constitution and laws securing your civil and political rights with most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor. Here I remark, that, in this inquiry, you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I; believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the complete recognition of your rights, so that the two races shall live together in unbroken harmony. I also remark that you call attention to two things: first, the antecedents of the two candidates; and secondly, their present position. You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest rigor in the maintenance of your rights. In other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend. The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. My colored fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, I may say in nearly every State of the Union, have made a similar request, and some complained that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal; but if my opinion is given, it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the antecedents of the two candidates. Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and a character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian, the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and Abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a pro-Slavery Democrat, and, at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy for the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that his colored fellow citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage, but President Grant was on the other side. Beyond these contests, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, an undying industry which leaves no moment without its fruit, abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship, an amiable nature, a magnanimous soul, and, above all, an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in President Grant. His great success in war and the honors he has won cannot change the record of his conduct towards your people, especially in contrast with the life-time fidelity of his competitor, while there are unhappy antecedents showing that, in the prosecution of his plans, he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti with its 800,000 blacks engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is the most instructive antecedent, revealing beyond question his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the island, and, shrinking at nothing, he began by seizing the war powers of the Government in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and then, at a great expenditure of money, sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to keep the usurper Baez in power, that, through him, he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the black Republic in open menace of war, and all without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war making power. Sailing into the harbor of Port au Prince with our most powerful monitor, the "Dictator," properly named for this service, also the frigate Severn as consort, and other monitors in their train. The Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by officers of his squadron, and then pointing to the great war ships, in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Haytien ships. The President was black, not white. The Admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such a menace from any Government in the world. Here was indignity not only to the black Republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like the hawk sailing in air and ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel proceeding, found a victim among our white fellow citizens. An excellent merchant in Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him, and is part of the military ring. [illegible] shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black. I confess my trials, as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the Administration, and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and Divine, that I was aroused, and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled that this great Republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the National Constitution, international law, and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race, which was accomplished by trampling upon the fundamental principles of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathy. Nor can it be forgotten that, shortly afterward, on the return of the Commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners at the common table of the mail-packet on the Potomac, almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the Commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and, when entertaining the returned Commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity. Other things might be mentioned, as showing the sympathies of the President, but I cannot forget the Civil Rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During the long session of Congress it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debates, but there was no word of heartfelt sympathy from President Grant. At last, just before the nominating Convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow citizens in Washington, called to advance this cause, where he evaded the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should justly be entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill, but nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account. Among the antecedents, I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity or industry of the President in protecting the colored people, and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying, so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, would have averted those Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretence for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled, both by character and the drawback of his own conduct, after violating the Constitution and international law, to insult the Black Republic, and, setting an example of inhuman law-breakers.

Second. Passing from antecedents, I come now to the present position of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by a Reform Convention,—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia,—so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the Convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation; who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government, while, on the other hand, the Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism. Seeing the personal Government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of the Constitution and law, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, all of which is so unrepublican as to make support impossible by true Republicans. Therefore, the Convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance; but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of equal rights. It states and claims: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects, the platform of Cincinnati is the most Republican, inasmuch as it is itself against those un-Republican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity.

From the two nominations and two platforms, I come to the support of the candidates; and here I look first at those immediately about them, and, secondly, at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters, in all parts of the country, devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in the Government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present Administration. The country knows too well the Military ring, the Senatorial ring, and the Custom House ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back a diversified army of office-holders, drilled to obey the word of command. Speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them is the regenerated party which come forward to unite in the Liberal movement. Democrats, in joining Horace Greeley, have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which placed the equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and, at the same time, accepting the nomination of a life-long Abolitionist, who represents pre-eminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans. By the same title those who sustain Republican principles are Republicans, or, rather, they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word, as dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them in support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in a multitude other than in an individual. A political party cannot if it would, and should not if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, hundred, or thousand, and so we find that the supporters of President Grant announce with partisan triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic politician or a single Democratic newspaper. With equal reason, and with higher pride, may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which, turning from the things that are behind, presses on to those that were before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be a return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice President, with the Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his Administration, and in the conduct of his affairs, Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent the best, the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of settlement as an irreversible finality. The hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that, under Horace Greeley, the freedmen will be enslaved, or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election the promises of the platform, also the splendid example for a full generation, during which he has not wavered in the assertion of their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life, is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that the Democrats supporting Horace Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform with its two-fold promises, and intend, in good faith, to maintain it. Democrats cannot turn back, who, at the Convention adopting this platform, sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown, his soul is marching on." Seeking, especially, the establishment of character in the National Government, they will expect their President to be always true to himself. Therefore, I put aside the partisan allegations that Horace Greeley has got to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by Democrats. Each is without foundation or reason. According to my judgment, they are attempts to avoid what you recognise as the true issue, being the question between two candidates, or, perhaps, they may be considered as scarecrows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats, nor do I believe that, when elected, Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that enlightened conscience which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you, as colored fellow-citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of President Grant, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated, as Vice President, Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as the most determined Abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotion to your rights, not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice. Besides all this which may fitly guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that, as citizens of the United States, a part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country, where prosperous, you will be gainers. Therefore, while justly careful of your own rights, you cannot be indifferent to the blessings of a good government. It is for you to consider whether the time has not come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like Horace Greeley's does not give stronger assurance of good government than can be found in the insulter of the colored race already famous from the rings about him, and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The supporters of President Grant compel us to observe his offences and shortcomings. The comparisons they challenge cannot be denied. It will be for others to speak for themselves, but now for myself, I have to say that my vote will be given for Horace Greeley, but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any the less a Republican. On the contrary, I am so much a Republican that I cannot support a candidate whose conduct in civil life has shown incapacity to appreciate Republican principles, and whose Administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially toward the colored race, by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial. Unquestionably Grant deserves impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, rather than renomination, and on his trial it would have been enough to exhibit his seizure of the war power, and his indignity to the black Republic with its population of 800,000, in violation of the National Constitution and of international law. And here a contrast arises between him and Abraham Lincoln. The latter, in his first annual message, recommended the recognition of what he called the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, but it is at these that President Grant has struck. One of Abraham Lincoln's first acts was to put the black Republic on an equality with other powers. One of President Grant's acts was to degrade it. I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a lifetime Abolitionist. I wish for a President sincerely devoted to civil service reform, beginning with the one-term principle, which General Grant once accepted, but now disowns. I also wish a President who sets the example of industry and unselfish dedication to the public good, and I wish to see a President through whom we may expect peace and harmony instead of discord. Strangely President Grant seems to delight in strife. If he finds no enemy he falls upon his friends, as when he struck at the black Republic, insulted Russia in his annual message, offended both France and Germany, and then, in personal relations, quarrelled generally. My own personal experience teaches how futile is the charge that, because Horace Greeley receives Democratic votes, therefore he becomes a Democrat, or lapses under Democratic control. I was first chosen to the Senate by a coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats. Democratic votes helped make me Senator from Massachusetts, as they also helped make my excellent friend, Mr. Chase, Senator from Ohio, and will help make Horace Greeley President. But neither Mr. Chase nor myself was on this account less faithful as Free Soilers, and, answering for myself, I know that I never became a Democrat or lapsed under Democratic control. I do not doubt that Horace Greeley will be equally consistent. I charge, to the contrary, that the story so vehemently repeated seems to reflect the character of those who make it, except that many repeat by rote. There is a common saying, "Principles, not men," and on this ground an appeal is made for President Grant, feeling that in any personal comparison with Horace Greeley, he must fail. But the better saying is, "Principles and men." I am for the principles of the Republican party in contradistinction to Grantism; and I am for the man who truly represents them. By these principles I shall stand, for them I shall labor, and in their triumph I shall always rejoice. If any valued friend separates from me now, it will be because he places the man above principle. Early in public life I declared my little heed for party, and my indifference to the name by which I am called, and now I confess my want of sympathy with those who would cling to the form after the spirit has fled.

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration while watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley. It is easy to see that it did not proceed from politicians whether at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people sorely wrung by the war, and the controversies it engendered, which found expression. Sir Philip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands, "It is the spirit of the Gods," and such a spirit is manifested now, notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians—Republicans and Democrats. In the face of persistent ridicule, and against the extravagance and unscrupulous opinions, the nominations at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory without concert of any kind can be explained only by supposing it in harmony with the popular longing that the Democracy, and especially those of the South, should adopt a life-time Abolitionist for President, is an assurance of a willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow citizens with that reconciliation of which Greeley was the early representative, in standing by Jefferson Davis at his trial, and signing his bail bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial; so that the two discordant races find kindred hospitality in him, and he thus becomes the tie of the Union.

The nomination has been adopted by the Democrats, in convention assembled. Thus was the event accomplished which the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace-offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity. Nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things except the rights of men. Thus far, in constant efforts for the colored race, I have sincerely sought the good of all, which, I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the Declaration of Independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech when I said nothing in vengeance, nor have I asked for punishment. Most anxiously I have looked for the time which seems now at hand, when there shall be reconciliation not only between North and South, but between the two races, so that the two sections and the two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of irritating antagonism without there should be sympathy. The existing differences ought to be ended. There is a time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for estrangement to cease between people who must live together. Gladly do I welcome the happy signs, nor can I observe without regret, colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures, even to the extent of the intimidation of those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of this unexpected offering, and recognize the bail bond given at Baltimore as an assurance of peace, holding parties to the full performance of its conditions, provided always their rights are filed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of the races. Above all there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely without constraint. How much better will it be when two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship to which you are entitled have its full fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to true civilization. At present the position of the colored citizen is in peril, exposed to injurious pressure where it needs support, but I see no early extrication except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from the managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If the Democrats unite with them, so much the better. The association once begun, must naturally ripen into common friendship and trust. I am for peace in reality. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace, and I welcome all that makes peace with deep-felt satisfaction. I remember that no citizen that drew his sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights. When the promises of the great declaration are all fulfilled, and the people are united as never before in the enduring fellowship of common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation. Nor can I withhold my hand. Freely I accept the hand that is offered, and reach both my own in friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate; am against fanning ancient flames into continued life; am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals still burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish hate. Such is my creed.

And now, turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all the covenant solemnly given in the adoption of the Republican platform, with Horace Greeley as candidate. There can be no backward strides. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, the leading Democrat known and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the Constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes as a key note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph of just laws and public virtues. This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key note is the unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all with reconciliation. Such is my cry, and where my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these. Humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause, accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen, to be your friend,

Charles Sumner.

To Dr. Augusta, Wm. H. Wormley, and others.

IOWA LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DesMoines, Ia., July 30.—Delegations are beginning to arrive to attend the Democratic and Liberal Conventions. General Fitzhenry Warren and other prominent leaders in the Liberal movement arrived to-night, and are in consultation with the leading Liberals of this city. The Conventions will be well represented from all parts of the State.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR SUMNER—HOW THE GRANTITES LABORED WITH HIM UNSUCCESSFULLY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Senator Sumner's residence, always a place of popular resort, to-day has been thronged with people, black and white, who visited him to learn the truth of the statement that he was about publicly and finally to declare himself in favor of Greeley. There have been so many stories to that effect lately, that popular incredulity needed assurances from the Senator's own lips that there was any more foundation for this letter and rumor than its score of predecessors. To all such visitors and inquirers to-day the Massachusetts Senator had but one reply to make. He said that he had never halted or hesitated in his sympathies in the present campaign, but only as to the manner and propriety of giving them expression. The letter which he was about to make public was the result of a careful investigation into all the phases of concern in the premises, set forth were the sentiments of his own conscience. In conversation with your correspondent, he said that no man could tell the pressure brought to bear upon him from all quarters since the Baltimore Convention, to influence his political action. "In the first place," he said, "all those members of the Grant Administration, with whom he was still on the most friendly terms, came to him with their pleas and arguments, urging him for the sake of consistency to stand by the nominee of the regular Republican party, as if, observed the Senator with a smile, there could be any consistency involved in my preferring to support a man who had always been a Republican, like Greeley, to one who had never voted the Republican ticket, as Grant once boasted." There would sweep down on him a delegation of his old political friends, associates and neighbors from Massachusetts, who, with hands upraised, would beseech him not to abandon the old Republican organization in which he had won so many triumphs, and again he would be pestered with a herd of sharp negro politicians and carpet-baggers, who would fight the war all over again and discuss the very issues which the Baltimore Convention decided were buried forever. "There has been nothing like it," said the Senator, "in my experience before; but," he continued, "I have kept steadily in view the principles involved in the present struggle, and have not allowed myself to be swayed by other influences than my clear convictions of duty to my country and to myself." He said that he had been in correspondence with the principal men in all parts of the country and felt assured that many more Republicans who had been out, still were of equal prominence with himself, were in sympathy with the Greeley movement, and would take an early occasion to declare themselves to that effect. As to his colored wards, he says he now feels perfect unsolicitude on that score. He says he had assurance from the best Democrats in the country, high in reputation and honor, men whose words are as good as their bonds, men who went into secession conscientiously and who fought gallantly, and who resisted the new order of things as long as resistance availed anything, that the negroes should fare quite as well at the hands of the Democrats as the Republicans, and that equal rights for all men was as much the watchword for either party as it was in the respective platforms. "My letter, which is given to the public to-day, does not sufficiently define my position and show where I stand," continued the Senator, "a reply which I sent to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, this morning may be regarded in the light of a decisive declaration. Pinchback telegraphed to know whether I was going to support Greeley. I replied instantly as follows: 'My watchword for the pending campaign is the unity of the Republic, with equal rights for all, [illegible] represented by Horace Greeley.'" It is intimated that Pinchback himself, who has been claimed as a strong Grant man, desires the avowal in order to place himself under the Greeley banner. Being a colored man himself, Pinchback's defection will have an important influence on the colored element in his State. A rumor is afloat on the streets to-night that General Banks is out in a letter for Greeley in a Boston paper.

CONFERENCE OF THE LABOR PARTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, July 30.—It would be hard to say why the remnants of the Labor Reform party, which nominated Davis and Parker at Columbus, both of whom declined, should have reassembled here to-day, unless to berate and threaten each other. The chief things developed by to-day's meeting were numerous internal quarrels, excited talk, general disorder, and unfused caucusing. About sixty obscure and unknown delegates were present. Some speakers asserted that the conference was held to endorse the Columbus platform; others favored naming new candidates and a third party declared the conference was called to discuss Labor reform movements. The morning session was fierce and noisy, the members charging the Committee appointed to notify Judge Davis of his nomination with treachery. A member of that Committee responded that Tammany politicians had sneaked into the Conference to control it, and suggested they be kicked out. Long speeches were made in favor of the Eight-Hour movement. The afternoon was devoted to caucusing, reporters being excluded. Neither the composition nor the temper of the Convention indicated that its proceedings will have any significance either politically or to the workingmen.

[To the Associated Press.]

New York, July 30.—A conference of the National Labor party, as represented by the delegates to the Columbus Convention, was held here to-day. About sixty members were present, among whom were W. E. Bevan, of the Carbon Company of Pennsylvania; Damon T. Kilgor of Pennsylvania; A. M. Pirett, of Indiana; —— McDowell, of Pennsylvania, and Ceroer Young, of New York. A large representation from the New England States was also present. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, acted as Chairman. The proceedings were begun by discussing the propriety of expelling Messrs. Puett, Groom, and Cameron, the Committee appointed by the Columbus Convention to inform Messrs. Davis and Parker that they were the nominees of the Convention, but who, it was claimed, had been derelict.

Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, moved the expulsion of the Committee whom he denounced as political tricksters and traitors to the Labor party. Several seconded the motion. The Chairman ruled that the motion could not be entertained; that the form of a vote of censure was then about to be voted upon, when Mr. Pewitt entered, and the motion was withdrawn to enable him to explain. From what had been said by the speakers it appears that when the Committee went to Washington, instead of waiting on Judge Davis, endeavored to traffic with other politicians.

Mr. Pewitt made an explanation of the action of the Committee, which was unheard. Mr. Casewell, of Maine, presented a resolution accusing the Committee of political treason. He was called to order by Mr. McMahon, of Mass., who thought the whole Convention out of order, and offered a resolution confining the deliberations to one point—Labor and its needs. He continued to speak in denunciation of capital and capitalists, charging the failure of previous movements to the tricking political treachery of Representatives. Principle is wanted now, and a declaration of principles is the most pressing work before the Convention.

Several members excitedly demanded a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Kilgore, whose fealty to the Labor party had been impugned, branded any man who doubted it a liar and a villain.

Mr. Dalton thought this a premeditated attempt to carry the assemblage for Grant or Greeley. He wouldn't have Grant and he couldn't go Greeley. [Loud applause.]

The Committee was appointed.

At the close of the morning session a call was issued for a meeting of the representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, and Virginia, and there was a large attendance. Max Edmond, of New York, was chosen Chairman. Resolutions denouncing the so-called Labor Reformers as tricksters and wire-pullers, and announcing their withdrawal from that body, were adopted amid great excitement.

At the afternoon session of the regular body, a letter was read from John Siney, of Philadelphia, expressing an opinion that it would be unwise to make any more national nominations for President or Vice President.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, July 30.—The *Sun's* Saratoga correspondence says the Democrats have been having a lively discussion as to their probable candidate for Governor. Sam Tilden is here, and other managers. The names mentioned are Governor Hoffman, Lieutenant Governor Beach, Francis Kiernan, of Utica, Homer A. Nelson, Clarkson N. Potter, Lucius Robinson, and Chief Justice Sanford E. Church. All acknowledge that, if Judge Church is willing to run, he will be elected by an immense majority. It has been stated that Governor Hoffman did not desire a re-election. Then he must have changed his mind, for his visit here was certainly in relation to the Governorship. He has been working hard. The progress made, however, is not satisfactory. Governor Hoffman is talked of for next United States Senator.

The Grant Republicans talk of putting forward Stewart Woodford.

Hon. S. S. Cox will run as Congressman-at-Large, while Hon. James Brooks will receive the nomination in the new district formed under the recent apportionment.

LIBERAL MEETING IN HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Geneseo, Ill., July 30.—An enthusiastic Liberal Republican meeting was held in this city to-night. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there was a large attendance. Speeches were made by Major J. M. Allen, Charles Dunham, and others. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and a movement was inaugurated which will make itself felt in Henry County this fall.

OHIO LIBERAL MASS CONVENTION.

Columbus, O., July 30.—A fair number of Liberal and Democratic politicians are already here for the Liberal Mass Convention to-morrow. Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, arrived to-day. Gratz Brown is expected at midnight. The Convention will be a large gathering, but not so large as expected. The Convention will assemble in the new City Hall at 11 a. m. and nominate two Presidential Electors, after which it will adjourn till 2 p. m. to the east front of the State House, where speeches will be made by Grosvenor and Brown. Speeches and fireworks will fill up the evening.

A RECRUIT FOR THE GRANTITES.

Indianapolis, July 30.—Hon. Jason B. Brown, a prominent Democrat, and State Senator from the southern part of the State, addressed a political meeting at Medora, Jackson County, to-day, in opposition to Greeley and Brown. The following is a brief summary of his speech:

Mr. Brown said he was glad to meet so many of his fellow-citizens, with whom he was well acquainted and has so often met for the same purpose, to reason together in a spirit of candor and soberness, and whatever part they should take, and with an honest and sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country. He hoped that the same feeling prevails to-day, and that in the great political contest before us, we will maintain the same correct principles, and that the conduct of each will be accompanied with an earnest desire to advance the interests of the people. It was the pride and boast of the Democratic party that it was national, and devoted to the interests of the entire country. It advocated only measures of a national character; opposed sectional measures and men. It warned the people of the certain destruction of the Union if men of sectional ideas were elected to public positions, and in political contests did not abandon its well established doctrines and teachings, or select men who were outside of its organization, educated in principles and measures opposed to it, or who had spent their whole lives in opposition to it. For leaders, for the mere purpose of securing success, the Democratic party had heretofore made a bold and manly declaration of principles, and the measures it advocated, and under the leadership of men chosen from its own ranks, it entered the contest, asking the people to support it on the merits of the measures advocated, and the man presented. Whatever success it had it was because of its sincerity. But that party was not in existence to-day. It is gone, and it remains for the future to tell whether it will ever come back again. Disappointed politicians donated candidates, and anxious office-seekers of the Democratic party have taken advantage of its misfortunes, and formed a coalition, disgraceful in politics and principle, with like characters of the Republican party, and have selected a candidate and leader, and are now calling upon the people for their support. Some of its inventors claim the scheme is to get control of public affairs, and that it is still the Democratic party. Others of its originators declare that it is not the Democratic party, and that it is offensive to them to so style it. There are many honest men in public and private walks of life who have been Democrats all their lives, who are going to support that party, who declare the truth that it is not the Democratic party. For myself, I accept the situation of events, and, by so doing, am compelled to declare that it is not the Democratic party, and that it is offensive to them to so style it. There are many honest men in public and private walks of life who have been Democrats all their lives, who are going to support that party, who declare the truth that it is not the Democratic party. For myself, I accept the situation of events, and, by so doing, am compelled it, or vote for its candidates. Mr. Brown then gave his reasons, at great length, why he cannot support the coalition. Mr. Greeley, he says, has been a sectional man all his life, the most bitter enemy of the Democratic party, and its public men have been the subjects of his slander for years. No Democratic measure has failed to receive his condemnation. His hatred of Democratic men and measures was so great that in early life he formed a desire to dismember the Union, and encouraged the doctrine of secession until after quite a number of States had seceded from the Federal Union. He advocated the right of the Southern people to break up the Union, and denied the Constitutional authority of the Federal Administration to raise armies to preserve the Union and compel obedience in the South to the Constitution and laws. His doctrine was that the Union existed only by consent of the States, and that any State had a perfect right to withdraw. He denounced Lincoln's Administration for attempting to raise armies to preserve the Union, and long after Indiana's troops had been in the field and battles had been fought, he changed his course and became the most zealous advocate of the war in all the land. Every measure of the war condemned by the Democrats was approved by Horace Greeley. He advocated confiscation, and insisted on the most bitter and relentless spirit of warfare known to the laws of civilization, and failed to put in a plea in behalf of a single house or fireside in the South. He insisted on indiscriminate arming of the negroes, and failed to oppose the servile insurrection. He denounced all Democrats of the North as guilty of treason and deserving death who failed to approve of his late ideas. He advocated the policy of keeping a standing army in the South. He approved, and in many instances was the author of the very measure of the Administration he now as violently denounces and condemns. Can such a man be presented to the Democratic masses with any reasonable expectation they will sustain him? The Democratic masses have been educated for years by their leaders to condemn Greeley and the measures he advocated. When the war broke out, the Democratic party aroused itself against disunionists North and South. Greeley was charged with being equally guilty with Jeff. Davis, and the Democratic orators and platforms everywhere declared the war was the result of the teachings and doctrines of Mr. Greeley and other Northern disunionists. It was conceded that Jeff. Davis ought to be hung for treason, and Greeley executed on the same scaffold. Mr. Greeley has not changed. His friends deny that his principles or opinions are changed in the least.

A HOPELESS TASK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., July 30.—The Radical wire-pullers of this county, having found that the German vote is going as a unit for the Liberal candidates, have now turned their efforts toward the manipulation of the Irish vote. In accordance with this design, the *Pantagraph*, this morning, publishes an article, which is a most transparent falsehood, for the vote of the Catholic temperance societies of this city. However well this dodge might succeed were the Radical candidates men whose records were free from accusations of intemperance, it certainly cannot influence a single Irish vote, while they offer candidates whose record upon this score are no clearer than those of Grant and Oglesby. Nor can they expect the support of Irishmen for the Know-Nothing Wilson, a large portion of whose public life was spent in malicious warfare against the interests, not only of the Irish, but of every foreigner.

TROUBLE BETWEEN COLORED GRANTITES.

Savannah, Ga., July 30.—The Republican meeting, last night, ended in an affray between the city and country negroes and their respective white leaders, in which several persons were beaten. The meeting broke up in a general stampede. A street car difficulty was quieted without serious trouble. A squad of negroes fired into a house in the suburbs of the city, last night, seriously wounding Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Cohen, and two children.

HOISTS THE LIBERAL FLAG.

Huntington, Pa., July 30.—The *Globe*, old Republican journal, published here, the home of Senator Scott, to-day takes down the names of Grant and Wilson and hoists Greeley and Brown.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, July 30.—A *Herald* despatch from Charlotte, N. C., says that while Senator Schurz was addressing a meeting there, yesterday, an alarm of fire was raised. Smoke was immediately afterward seen issuing from an unoccupied house in the heart of the city. The meeting had to cease for a few minutes, and the crowd dispersed in wild excitement. But the fire was extinguished, the crowd soon rallied, and the speech was resumed. A negro was heard a few moments before the alarm to say he could kill and burn as well as any Ku-Klux, and thus speaking, he left the crowd. The fire was plainly the result of incendiarism. Subsequently, an investigation by the Mayor traced the fire to this negro, who had meanwhile taken flight.

A Raleigh despatch to the *Times* says that it was announced last Saturday that the names of 300 Republicans had been marked for challenge there. Yesterday it transpired that 983 names, out of a voting population of 1,130, were marked for challenge in the town of Kinston, Lenoir County. This number included some Democrats. The object of challenging seems to be to prevent a full vote. The Republican Committee had sent messages throughout the State, calling upon Republicans to assert their right to vote.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

Boston, July 30.—The following letter, from Senator Wilson, explains itself:

Natick, Mass., July 20, 1872.

J. O. Culver, Esq., State Journal, Madison, Wis.:

My Dear Sir: The mail has just brought me your note, and the extracts clipped from various papers purporting to be speeches made by me. In answer to your inquiry, I have to say that, they and all thoughts and words of like character which have appeared in the papers, are mere inventions, forgeries, and absolute falsehoods. Never have I thought, spoken, or written those words, nor anything resembling those words, nor anything that the most malignant could torture into such words. I could not have done so, for they are abhorrent to every conviction of my judgment, every throb of my heart, every aspiration of my soul. Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure, I came to manhood passionately devoted to the creed of human equality. All my life I have cherished as a bright hope, and held the avowed, living faith of the doctrine that all men, without dis-

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

MARRIED.

FRANKLIN—MAYER—July 28, by Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Mr. H. B. Franklin and Miss [illegible] Mayer, both of this city. No cards.

BIRD—CHANDLER—At the Presbyterian Church, [illegible], July 18, 1872, by the Rev. A. P. Bissell, Dr. O. B. Bird and Miss Olive A. Chandler (formerly of Chicago), all of Menominee.

TREADWAY—EDDY—On July 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. C. Treadway, George P. Treadway, of Chicago, and Libbie Fitch, youngest daughter of Dr. George F. Eddy, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

DIED.

CANDY—July 28, at 544 West Lake-st., Charles, only child of Robert and Susie Candy, aged 1 year and 14 days.

ROBBINS—In Chicago, July 30, 1872, J. B. Robbins, in his 63d year.

Funeral services to-day at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 597 West Lake-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILTSIE—Tuesday morning, July 30, of dysentery, Franck Share, infant daughter of W. H. and Rheda A. Wiltsie, aged 11 months and 13 days.

CROW—On the 28th inst., at East Northfield, Cook County, after a long and painful illness, Mary Louise, beloved wife of Thomas G. Crow, aged 40 years and 11 months.

HALE—The funeral service of Thomas Hale will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his son, R. D. Hale, corner North Halsted-st. and Belden-av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to decide on the future location of place of meeting. By order of the W. M. H. F. HOLCOMB, Sec.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., holds a Special Communication this evening at 8 o'clock. Work on F. C. Degree. All are invited. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

Masonic.

Members of St. Bernard Commandery, Corinthian Chapter, Kilwinning and Covenant Lodges, are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp, to hear report of Hall Committee.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery; also, Job Printers.

REMOVAL.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious Furniture Warerooms, 443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck-court.

N. B.—Frame building formerly occupied by us, 380 Michigan-av., for sale cheap; must be removed.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

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For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

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BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

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DEALERS IN Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY,

Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures. No. 10 LaSalle-st.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

THE BEST LOCATION in Chicago, 136 State-st. near Madison, the 3d or 4th floor, or both, 25x120 feet, front and rear stairway, elevator, &c. Rent reasonable. HADLEY BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 136 State-st.

TO RENT.

Fine Furnished Office and Desk Room, cheap. Apply to G. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is [illegible] feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address MURDOCH & DICKSON, or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—334 Wabash-av.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in currency and gold, subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on special and savings deposits.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August or December Certificates. R. D. STILES, 62 West Madison-st., Room 1.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

F. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

487 Wabash-av.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Silver-Plated Ware, AND FINE MANTEL ORNAMENTS.

We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,

136 Pieces for $35.

REAPER AND SELF-BINDER.

NOTICE.

All the World Are Invited to Witness the Work of the Chapman Combined REAPER AND SELF-BINDER! Which is now Cutting and Binding successfully and practically every day in our fields.

The Machine will commence Binding for Exhibition, Monday, Aug. 5, '72

And continue through the harvest, at ROCHESTER, MINN.

PROPRIETORS: EDWIN CHAPMAN, C. H. CHADBOURN, J. M. WILLIAMS, ALLAN K. WILLIAMS.

Rochester, Minn., July 27th, 1872.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE Republic Insurance Co., 149 South Sangamon-st,

Statement of Condition, June 19, 1872.

Total indebtedness of every description	[illegible]
Total means on hand to meet same	[illegible]
Net indebtedness over means on hand	[illegible]
Remainder of capital unpaid	[illegible]
Indebtedness due and to become due Aug. 1	[illegible]
Less means on hand to meet same	[illegible]
Deficiency on August indebtedness	[illegible]

The unpaid capital is double the amount of the indebtedness, rendering it absolutely certain that all debts will be paid in full, ultimately. It is, however, impossible to collect a further sum of $566,626.17 in time to meet the Certificates of Indebtedness due Aug. 1, owing to the unavoidable delays of making collections through the courts. Suits have been instituted against a very large number of the stockholders residing in the different States, but it is impossible to bring them to final judgment earlier than October or November next.

Holders of certificates are assured that they will all be paid at the earliest moment practicable, and that, in the judgment of the officers, the August Certificates will be paid as early as the 1st of November next. Also, that the latter will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from August 1st until public notice is given that the Company is prepared to meet them.

The Company is perfectly solvent; has paid to claimants, since last October, over [illegible]; is protecting the interest of creditors by every means within its power, and only requires from them a few months' further extension of time to enable it to pay off the remainder of its indebtedness in full. [illegible] of insurance in force, which aggregate several millions of dollars.

I. DUDGEON, President. J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

PAPER.

PAPER.

For the Convenience of our South Side customers, we are now opening a complete stock of all kinds of goods in our line, at Nos. 325 and 327 State-st., in the old stand of Markley, Alling & Co.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., Wholesale Paper Dealers, 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 12, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Teutonia Insurance Company, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy holders in the above Company who have made proofs of loss, and have not received forms for supplementary affidavit, are requested to call at the office of NORMAN C. PERKINS, No. 170 Wabash-av., with their policies, where the necessary blanks will be found. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREELEY FANS, THE GREAT NOVELTY, AND Campaign Goods.

Badges, Pins, Medals, Flags and Lanterns, with names and pictures of candidates on; Banners, Torches (burn three hours), &c. Club Caps and Uniforms made to order.

J. A. PIERCE & CO., 122 West Madison-st., Chicago. AGENTS WANTED.

Important to Steamboat Owners, and all others.

NOTICE.

All parties who either vend or use any Registering Steam Gauge other than that known as the Clark Registering Gauge under the Elijah Clark patent of April 5, 1870, reissued March 5, 1872, are hereby notified by the undersigned that they will be held for damages. And all such parties who have vended or used, or may vend or use such other Registering Gauges, are requested to call upon our Attorneys, Messrs. Clarkson & Van Schaack, No. 454 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., and make satisfactory settlement; failure to make such settlement within five days of such prohibited sale, or use, will be followed immediately by suit. If settlement is made peaceably, we will compromise our claim by accepting $25 on each of said Gauges, as allowed by law for willful violation of a Patent Right.

WHITE & PAYNE. Louisville, Ky. Boston, Mass. July 21st, 1872.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, Attorneys, 454 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

State and County Taxes.

TAX-PAYERS WHO WERE BURNED OUT SHOULD PUT IN THEIR CERTIFICATES FOR REBATE at the office of the North Town Collector, No 138 North Clark st., on or before the 15th of August next. JNO. B. WALSH, Collector of North Chicago.

Bankers' Stationery, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—internal, itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call on or address DR. JORDAN, 181 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

TO BUILDERS.

We have on hand, for sale, a lot of axis and axle Joist, from 12 to 24 feet in length. CURTIS & SKINNER, 91 North Canal-st.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire of J. D. STEVEAL, 271 South Park-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND LIBERALISM IN WISCONSIN.

TOMAH, Wis., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I arrived in Tomah on Saturday evening, and, when I thought a sufficient time had elapsed in which to distribute the mail, I repaired to the Post Office for mine. The waiting-room was crowded with eager and expectant people. The Postmaster and clerk were busy distributing CHICAGO TRIBUNES. I waited, and waited, and waited. I don't know how long I waited, but all the time they kept chucking TRIBUNES into the pigeon-holes. Now, it may be all right for you to monopolize the mail-service in this way, but it looks to me as though you ought to persuade one-half your subscribers to discontinue their papers, and read their neighbors', until the Post Office Department shall so equip the Post Offices in these Greeley States as to render them able to take care of the mails. They evidently can't find Grant men enough in this State to properly manage the Post Offices, so greatly has their business increased, and so rapidly have Grant men decreased. Can't you send up some from Illinois? Either do that, or cut down the circulation of your paper. In some towns it is four-fifths of all the mail received.

A few weeks ago, there were but few who supposed Greeley would carry the State of Wisconsin. I did not then think it possible. I am a travelling man, and have taken some pains to feel the political pulse of this State, and I am now confident that Greeley will carry it by a large majority. The Germans are solid for Greeley. I have been in are that gave Grant handsome majorities four years ago, that will double the majority for Greeley.

J. B. H.

LIBERALISM AT FORT MADISON, IOWA.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Saturday, July 27, was an exciting day here, politically. The Democratic and Liberal Republican County Conventions assembled here at the same time, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Des Moines, Aug. 1, 1872. The Conventions were harmonious, and the proceedings passed off satisfactorily to both parties. In the evening, an immense assemblage gathered at the City Park, which was beautifully illuminated by Chinese lanterns. Able speeches were made by the Hon. James Pollard, H. C. Hobbs, and others, in which the views of the day were ably discussed. It was announced by the Chairman, Judge Viele, that there would be a meeting at the Court House next Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club.

Our county is wide awake in this great cause of Honesty vs. Dishonesty, and you can put old Lee down for from 1,000 to 2,000 for Greeley and Brown; and it is by no means certain that they will not carry the State.

F.

GRANTISM AT ONARGA, ILL.

ONARGA, Ill., July 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The leading members in this place of the Long Branch party have been engaged for some time trying to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. Having stationed two or three of their most enlightened men at the Post Office, no farmer enters, or even passes the street, without being hailed and requested to sign the list, and, on declining, he immediately meets with insults and abuse. Even boys, from 15 to 20 years, are cordially invited to join them, and their names may be seen on the list. This is a town of 1,200 inhabitants. They have succeeded wonderfully during the last three weeks, as they number 8 to-day. The greater part of these are colored. You may set this old Republican town down for Greeley and Brown.

J. H. D.

CANNON AND NELSON AT CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The political campaign opened in Champaign County by a speech from J. G. Cannon, the Grant nominee for Congress in this district, delivered in Champaign on the 26th inst. Great exertions had been made to secure a crowd, and there were about 350 persons in attendance. A good index of the success or defeat of a movement is the effect upon the participants. On the following morning, the faces of the Grantites looked dark, while the Liberals were jubilant. The effort was acknowledged a weak one, defensive in character, poor in delivery, and wretched in diction and logic. In fact, it was a failure.

On Saturday morning it was advertised that Major William E. Nelson, Mr. Cannon's opponent, and General Black, would, in the same place, the evening same, and, though there had been less than twelve hours' notice, there was one of the largest and most intelligent political audiences that ever graced Barrett Hall. The Grantites acknowledge to there being a hundred more present than on the evening before.

It has been said that comparisons are odious, and the friends of Mr. Cannon may well think so in this instance, for the contrast was so marked between the two men, and, in whatever light they were viewed, Mr. Nelson was so superior to Mr. Cannon, that I have since heard Grant men say they should vote for Nelson. (If necessary, I can give their names.) General Black followed in a short speech, devoted to the caucus and convention system, as illustrated in the convention that nominated Mr. Cannon. "Going into a convention with, on the first ballot, four votes out of thirty-six, and, by the means of 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' receiving the nomination on the thirty seventh ballot And then calling this the voice of the people!" With a glowing tribute to Major Nelson, he closed his remarks by calling upon Colonel Bradley, the Liberal Republican candidate for Senator in this district. The Colonel, with a few withering remarks, effectually spiked the booming Cannon. We feel jubilant over the result of the meeting.

LIBERALS IN PIATT COUNTY, ILL.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This is to inform you of a gross misrepresentation of the Liberal Republicans of Piatt County, made in a letter to Scammon's paper, by one signing himself "Piatt." He falsely asserts that we had only a small and disreputable representation here. I have only to say, for the sake of those who might not be informed, that the Liberals here, as a class, are a part of the most respectable and influential citizens of the county, and there is a large number of them, too.

We have a little Grant organ here, that has no more sense of honor or justice than to publish the article alluded to.

THE TRIBUNE is doing noble work here, and is daily adding to those who believe in its sound and just sentiments.

LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT RACINE, WISCONSIN.

RACINE, Wis., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The good work goes on well here. Our Greeley and Brown Club is filling up fast. We have rented Vaughan's Hall for the campaign, and it will be open every week-day evening until after election. We now have as members of our Club the Hon. J. I. Case, the large threshing-machine manufacturer, who is known by reputation to almost every farmer in the entire Western States; the Hon. William W. Vaughan and the Hon. John Vaughan, two prominent Welshmen in this part of the State; James H. Kelley, Charles Herrick, Thomas Dickinson, Colonel Judd, A. G. Knight, B. F. Weeks, and a large number of our former leading Republicans, who are enlisted for the campaign. Among our members who were formerly Democrats, we have the Hon. N. D. Fratt, President of the First National Bank; the Hon. R. B. Bates, late member of the Legislature from this Assembly District; Henry Mitchel, the large wagon-maker; Edward McEnery, H. Raymond, H. G. Winslow, and, in fact, the whole of the Democratic party is with us. You can depend upon a good report from this part of the State.

LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA., AND AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I received a letter, a few days ago, from a Republican friend in Washington County, Pa. In speaking about the enthusiasm for Greeley all over that county, he named as supporters of the Liberal movement eleven of the most prominent men in Washington: Dr. F. J. Leymoyn, Dr. M. H. Clark, C. M. Reed, J. D. Chambers, Wm. H. Taylor, James M. Byers (ex-Sheriff), James P. Hart (late Treasurer), Alex. Wilson, A. S. Ritchie, H. M. Dougan, and Scott Baggs. They all are personally known to me; are men of brains and influence.

We are alive in this city. The 9th of August will be a big day here. Carl Schurz, the great statesman, will be here, and do us much good. We think down here that Illinois will give Greeley from 10,000 to 20,000 majority; but we must swell it to 50,000 if possible.

A. McKEE.

LIBERALISM AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

KALAMAZOO, Mich, July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are some cases of Grant-apostacy here, as "Brown," in the Scammon organ of to-day, unwillingly admits. In this town, which has averaged heretofore from 150 to 200 Republican majority, such has been the result of this contagion that it is a foregone conclusion, and acknowledged by sensible Administrationists, that it will give at least 100 majority for Greeley.

The fact of "Brown's" having withdrawn his subscription from THE TRIBUNE has not caused every subscriber to follow his illustrious example. The news-agent informs me that, for three weeks back, he had ordered each week ten extra copies, and had sent in to-day for ten more.

NEWSBOY.

LIBERALISM IN WABASH COUNTY, IND.

WABASH, WABASH COUNTY, Ind., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have made up a Greeley and Brown Club, which, I am proud to say, comprises a good many of our former leading Republicans.

Last Saturday we held our County Convention, and succeeded in selecting a strong and united Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket. Although this county has given as much as 1,600 majority for the Republican party, we have not the least bit of doubt that we shall elect this time our county ticket by a good majority. That the State will go for Hendricks is a settled question among the Grantites themselves, and, consequently, it will go for Greeley and Brown in November by at least 25,000 majority.

NEWSBOY.

THE FEELING IN IOWA.

TAMA CITY, Iowa, July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: The Administrationists in this State are disheartened. Their stock in trade is abuse and misrepresentation. Every day is adding to the strength of the Liberal movement. Greeley and Reform is our watchword; and, with a determined effort, we can carry even Iowa for Greeley in November.

S.

MR. NELSON AT DANVILLE, ILL.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. William E. Nelson, Liberal candidate for Congress in this (the Fourteenth District), opened the campaign at this point last evening. Although the notice of the meeting was very short, the Court House was incapable of holding the number which came to hear Mr. N. This desire manifested by the people to hear him is significant when we we consider that his competitor, Cannon, had an audience of about 125 on the evening of the 25th inst. It is apparent to all that, in the selection of Mr. Nelson as its standard-bearer, the Liberal party in this district have acted the part of wisdom. His style of address, and the thoughts and arguments contained in it, are such as command themselves to the thinking men of the community, and we hear his remarks of last evening commented upon very favorably by men of all parties this morning. Mr. Nelson proposes, at no late day, to make a thorough canvass of this county, and we feel satisfied that his candid, earnest appeals to the judgment of the people cannot fail to produce a favorable effect upon them, disgusted as they are with the indecent harangues now being made by some of our local political mountebanks.

VERMILION.

LIBERALISM AT LANSING, IOWA.

LANSING, Iowa, July 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Greeley campaign was opened with enthusiasm at this place last night. A Greeley and Brown Club of over 100 of our leading citizens had been previously organized, one-half being composed of former leaders of the Republican party. Only two days' notice of the meeting had been given, yet the attendance was larger than the most sanguine had anticipated,—the hall, which is one of the largest in Northern Iowa, being crowded. The Hon. Thos. Updegraff (Liberal Republican), of McGregor, was the first speaker, and handled the Grant Administration without gloves, showing up the San Domingo, Secor, and Chorpenning swindles, and the Great Gift-Taker's nepotism, in such a forcible and convincing manner as to bring the blush of shame to the few honest supporters of Ulysses who were present.

The Hon. J. T. Stoneman (Democrat) followed in an eloquent speech, exposing the corruption of the carpet-bag State Government in the South, and calling on all patriotic citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, to bury past issues, and unite in saving the nation by placing that distinguished Apostle of Reform, Horace Greeley, in the Presidential chair.

Both speakers were warmly applauded throughout, and, at the close of the meeting, a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, pledging support to Liberal candidates for National, State, Congressional, and County offices in the coming election. The resolutions were doubtless cold comfort to our Grant Congressman, W. G. Donnan, who was present.

Upon the whole, the friends of Reform are thoroughly aroused in this section of Iowa. The meeting last night was conceded to be the largest political gathering held in this place since the war. Greeley men are jubilant, and Grant men perceive the "handwriting on the wall." Look out for a good report in November from

ALLAMAKEE.

A GRANT MEETING AT EL PASO, ILL.—SPEECH BY A "LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT"—LIBERAL STRENGTH.

EL PASO, Ill., July 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites had a great pow-wow yesterday, for the purpose of organizing their much-talked-of Grant and Wilson Club of El Paso.

At half past 3 p. m. the meeting was called to order,—General Beveridge, the Hon. S. M. Cullom, and that "life-long Democrat," B. F. Parks, being upon the platform. A crowd of about 170 persons, among whom were over 50 Greeley men, was addressed by General Beveridge and Mr. Cullom.

In the evening, there was a procession, numbering just 67 lights, carried by 38 legal voters, the remainder being carried by boys. At 8 o'clock, the "life-long Democrat" was introduced. He told the crowd, a great many times over, that, if ever anything was peculiarly (accent on the pe) obnoxious to the Democratic party, Ho-race (accent on the Ho) Greeley was the man to take it up and ventilate it to the shame and disgrace of that party. He told us all about Ho-race Greeley, and that, if elected President of these United States, he would put all the negroes back into slavery, make this country assume the Confederate debt, and do a great many other things too horrible to mention. He also proved to the audience beyond a doubt that Ho-race Greeley did go Jeff. Davis' bail. The "life-long Democrat," after reading numerous extracts from old files of the New York *Tribune* produced a letter which he stated he had received from one of the solid, thinking men of our State,—a reading man and a farmer. The letter commenced in this wise: "I will tell you what I do know: If Horace Greeley is elected President of these United States on the next 4th of November, he will appoint Jeff. Davis Secretary of State; and what in h—ll are you going to do about it?" This letter went on throughout in that tone; how is that for an effusion from one of our "solid, thinking men?" Probably that is the character of our "life-long Democrat's" correspondents and associates.

This town and county will give Greeley and Brown a large majority. There are a great many Liberal Republicans here, and the Democrats will all go for Greeley to a man. A Greeley and Brown Club will be organized here on Saturday, Aug. 3.

ELLIOTT.

A GRANT MEETING AT ROCHELLE, ILL.—LIBERALISM IN OGLE COUNTY.

ROCHELLE, Ill., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites of this vicinity held a "mass" meeting last Saturday night. Special invitations had been sent to adjoining towns; a band was secured from abroad; and yet, with everything done that could be done, with Storrs, of Chicago, for speaker, the meeting was a flat failure, for the people didn't "enthuse" worth a cent.

Forty-seven prominent Republicans have joined our Greeley Club. Nearly all of our young men, and the better part of the community generally, have joined the "rising tide." Should the stampede from Grant to Greeley be as great throughout the country as it is in Ogle County, Grantism will receive a deserved rebuke, and true Republican principles will be vindicated in the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency by the largest popular vote since the people rallied to the slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

HOW A GREELEY MEETING WAS DISTURBED BY GRANTITES.

RED OAK, Iowa, July 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown meeting was held here yesterday. General Fitz-Henry Warren, the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and the Hon. B. F. Montgomery, one of the most eloquent speakers in Iowa, addressed the meeting. Up to this time, the Grant leaders ridiculed the idea that there were any Greeley men in this county. Now, "they know how it is themselves." Following the example of their illustrious leader, they attempted to disturb, and, if possible, break up the meeting by force. While Mr. Grinnell was speaking, several prominent supporters of the Great Gift-Taker interrupted him, and others employed boys to yell and cheer around the stand. An idiotic negro was set on an awning in front of a large business house near the meeting (the owners of which are Grantites), and employed in ringing a large bell. The Mayor (a Grant editor) looked on complacently; and the Marshal (another Grantite) remarked that, if he stopped one noise, he would have to stop all; and that, if the Greeley men could talk, the negro could ring the bell. At night, Messrs. Grinnell and Montgomery spoke in response to a serenade. This meeting was also shamefully interrupted. Instead of injuring Greeley, however, these proceedings have made him votes. All decent men were disgusted at the riotous behavior of the Grantites and the imbecility of the authorities. The Reform ticket will receive a handsome majority here this fall. A discussion will take place at Valisca in a few days between Colonel Hepburn (Greeley) and Captain George (Grant).

OBSERVER.

STORM IN MISSOURI.

Great Destruction of Property.

From the Monroe City Appeal.

On Monday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Monroe City and vicinity was visited by one of the most violent and destructive wind and rain storms that has ever passed over this region of country.

The rain fell in torrents, and the streets overflowed with water. The wind accompanied the rain and from the first blew a perfect hurricane. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done to property, the farming community being the principal sufferers.

In Monroe City, the residence of Mr. Thomas Courtney was lifted from the pillars upon which it rested, and was carried fourteen feet to the eastward. His wife and babes he expected momentarily to see killed, but by a superhuman effort they all finally reached the residence of Mr. H. P. Josselyn, where they were finally cared for. His house and furniture presented a sad appearance the next morning.

The Monroe City mill was badly injured. The smoke stack was blown down, the windows in the mill blown out, and the floors drenched with water; 150 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour were badly injured.

Every chimney in the City Hotel was blown off, as was the case with numerous other buildings in town. The roof of Dr. Matthews' kitchen was blown off. The porches in front of Bishop's hardware store, H. A. Buchanan's drug store, and C. E. Dawson's dry goods store were blown away. Nearly every sign was torn down. Mr. How's stable was torn to pieces. A number of horses were inside, but none sustained serious injury.

In the country the farmers' losses were far greater. Mr. John O. Wood had 1,000 panels of fence blown down. His corn (like almost every other farmer in his neighborhood) is as flat as though a roller had rolled over it. He had 125 acres of oats in the shock, nearly all of which was blown down; subsequent rains will greatly damage them. All his hay stacks and ricks, save only one, were blown down, and the hay scattered over the field.

Mr. William Snider's residence, one-half mile from Hazzard, Ralls County, was carried forty feet, and the new roof torn off. All his out-buildings were destroyed. Mr. Snider's family escaped without serious injury. His loss will be no less than $1,000. The section house at Hazzard, belonging to the H. & C. M. R. R. was completely destroyed, and the timbers scattered over the prairie; loss $200. Mr. David Gray's house was unroofed, and all his out-buildings are gone. Robert Hagar's residence, two miles of Sidney, on the plank road, was unroofed, and all his out-buildings destroyed. Jerome Kendrick's out buildings were torn to pieces. John Lee's house near Daniel McLeod's, was rolled over. The ell was torn all to pieces. Damage $1,500. The roof was taken off the stone school house in the neighborhood of Frank Griffith's place. Quite a number of other buildings in the neighborhood of Daniel McLeod were unroofed and otherwise injured. The greatest destruction was to the crops however. Mr. Vincent Brown, five miles east of here, had one hundred shocks in the middle of the field taken up as by a whirlwind and scattered over the field.

HUNNEWELL, Mo., July 23, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL: The storm struck this town at or near half-past 10 o'clock last night. It commenced to blow light at first, but kept on blowing harder, until it was a perfect hurricane. It came almost due west; yet the timbers west of town indicate that it came from the north, plainly showing the path of whirlwinds. The rain fell in perfect torrents, and houses appeared to be no protection. The wind blew the rain under the shingles and weatherboards, making it almost as disagreeable in doors as out. The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour. This morning presented rather a desolate looking picture. The new Methodist Church (South) was blown off from its foundation about three feet, and fell, making a complete ruin. It will be almost an entire loss, as the greater part of the lumber is broken. Messrs. Browne & Jones had their furniture stored temporarily in the building. Their loss is very heavy. Nearly all the furniture is smashed, and one very fine mirror, 8x10 was demolished; their loss will not be less $1,000. The roof was blown off of William English's house, scaring the inmates nearly to death. Their screams were heard above the howling of the storm. A number of windows were blown in, and the houses generally deluged with the rain. I hear of several who tore doors from their hinges to hold over the places where the windows were blown in. Mr. Seany and Messrs. Browne and Jones had nearly all their fences blown down. Messrs. Browne and Jones tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Hunnewell and the neighborhood for the assistance they rendered in putting up their fences and in getting out their furniture from the ruins of the church. The corn-fields look as if rollers had been drawn over them. Oat stacks are scattered about the fields. I hear that the fences and trees are blown down six miles north and five miles south of town, showing that the storm was eleven miles wide at this place. Salt River is out of its banks, and the little ravines had ten feet of water in them by the indications on the banks. The actual loss I cannot give, but it is heavy.

MANSFIELD, FISK, AND STOKES.

A Visit to "Josie's" House, and a Talk with Her Mother.

New York (July 24) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

"Don't you want to go with me to see Josie Mansfield's house?" said a friend to me this morning.

"What takes you there?" I asked, with pardonable surprise, and I gave a scrutinizing look at the old gentleman, to see if there were any visible evidences of his being in the incipient stages of lunacy, but was reassured by the mild look beaming from his pleasant face as he answered:

"I am looking for a house to purchase, and among the cards given me by my agent, I find this one: 'No. — Twenty-third street, Josie Mansfield.'"

A woman's curiosity was at once aroused—women are always curious, especially concerning the frail ones of their own sex, being invariably good, of course, themselves—and the events connected with this notorious woman's life are still so fresh in the public mind and memory that I eagerly seized the opportunity to give your readers the moral of her career by writing a description of her surroundings.

This house and furniture, which have played so prominent a part in the corruption, stealings, and conspiracies of Tweed and the Tammany Ring, are to be sold for $40,000, and a buyer is anxiously awaited; for this is all that Josie Mansfield has left of the showers of wealth that, the *World* says, have been poured out upon her.

"Why do they sell it so cheap?" I asked my friend.

"Perhaps to raise the money for an emergency. And then there is a prejudice in the minds of many about living in a house which has such an unsavory color hanging around its antecedents. Mothers object to make the place a home for their young daughters, for fear the owner may hover over the place, and so impress itself upon the innocent indwellers. Then the superstitious have a fear that the wraith of Jim Fisk, wandering lonesomely and restlessly back to earth, may visit the scenes of his former revels and triumphs—perhaps searching for those 'gum shoes' which were of old such a source of disquiet. An object must be offered to induce a purchaser to invest in a place thronged with so many ill-favored memories. I have no daughter, you see, and do not believe in ghosts. But if any should return to haunt the premises I should be quite ready to entertain them. I have no fear of harming my reputation by living in the house; and so we will go and see how it looks."

We soon found ourselves upon the steps of a fine brown stone house on Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue. The bell was answered by a very respectable looking servant woman—such a one as might grace an English mansion. Swinging open massive black walnut doors, heavily carved and hung on hinges of silver, she ushered us into the parlor, and left us to ourselves for a brief space, until Mrs. Mansfield should appear.

It was with curious eyes we surveyed and examined the fairy-like scene into which we had here entered. The parlor and extension room were furnished with oriental splendor. Turkey carpets covered the floor, and the richest satin damask couches and easy chairs were distributed in costly abundance around the rooms. The finest lace curtains fell in graceful folds from heavy molded cornices. The ceilings were frescoed in rather loud and fantastic shapes, while on the walls were four panel paintings of nude female figures, representing ancient goddesses, but certainly quite human in appearance. Turkish lounges of luxuriant patterns yielded gently to the slightest pressure, inviting to voluptuous langour and repose. Mirrors and vases of rich design adorned the mantels. But there was a singular mingling of incongruous elements in all the furnishings of these rooms, which was as unsatisfactory as it was bewildering.

In the midst of our mental inventory-taking a lady answering the description of "fair, fat and forty," made her appearance, and announced herself as Mrs. Wansfield, the mother of "Josie."

This is the lady whom the reports of the Stokes trial placed on the shady side of sixty, enameled, painted, padded, and otherwise "made up." I looked at her with some surprise, as one might easily have taken her for Josie herself, so plump and fair, and youthful did she look, her fine hair unthreaded by a line of gray, white and regular teeth, unmistakably natural, and a strong, commanding figure, slightly tending to embonpoint. She greeted us gracefully, and kindly offered, after glancing at the card of introduction, to show us over the house.

We found the rooms above to correspond in elegance throughout with those of the first floor. The apartments were furnished in *suites*, and with magnificent chamber sets. The bed-linen was trimmed with ruffles, lace, and fluting, dainty spreads of the finest Marseilles and the most elaborate patterns covered the beds, while white curtains, lined with pink, threw the faintest tint of rose over the room.

The furniture is chosen with exquisite taste, while the paintings and statuettes bear unmistakable evidence of an utter disregard of conventional usages and proprieties in their selection.

"Lena and the Swan," which has been banished from Continental art galleries, was conspicuously arranged, and reflected from a mirror before which it stood. Josie's photographs in bewitching styles, and various striking attitudes were lavishly displayed, while a photograph of Stokes, life-size, adorned the wall of Josie's own room.

Curious to know something of the life with which the world has been so busy, and of which so much is said and written that is false, as is the case with all notorious characters that suddenly leap into an evil fame, while going through the house I entered into a conversation with the mother, who seemed inclined to speak of "their troubles" as she termed the late Fisk and Stokes "unpleasantness."

"You must be Miss Mansfield's step-mother," I said, "judging from your youthful appearance."

"Oh, no," she replied, "I was a wife, a mother, and a widow, before I was eighteen. There are but fifteen years difference between Josie's age and mine, and she is 24."

I could easily believe the statement, for she did not bear any of the marks of age.

"Josie is young in years," she continued with a sigh, "but she is old in suffering."

When I referred to the late trial, and the part they had played in it, she gave us a detailed description of Mr. Fisk's character from her standpoint. She said he was utterly brutal in his instincts, and never gave away twenty-five cents that he did not know twenty-five would come back to him; that the stories in regard to his generosity to the poor were mere fabrications got up to turn public sentiment in his favor.

I referred to the money said to have been lavished upon Josie by him, when she became quite excited in the denial of it. She said Josie made the money which paid for that house herself, by speculations in stocks; that all she had from Mr. Fisk was her board; that not an article of jewelry, or yard of lace, or dress, was ever given to her by him; while she kept an open house for Mr. Fisk and his gang of thieves, always dining from six to twenty-five daily; that the house was all that she was worth to-day, and it was heavily mortgaged: they were going to sell it, gather what they had together, invest it, and go to Europe, where they could live cheaper, and get away from the unpleasant scenes surrounding them here.

She said her daughter was by no means the bad woman she had been represented. Falling in with Fisk when she was poor, neglected, and alone, she fell a prey to his designs, and awoke too late to the fact that he was both brutal and unworthy. In the lating in stocks, which she did through his help and, she added, "his state honestly owes her $60,000 for money borrowed by him of her."

In passing through the dining-room, she said: "Here in this room is where all the deviltry of 'Black Friday' was concocted, and here all the Erie jobs were set up. If Josie would, she could send them all to perdition. here and hereafter. She has gone now to Saratoga to testify in the Barnard trial."

"Can she tell anything which will throw light on that matter?" I asked.

"Yes, she can; but that is not saying she will," replied she.

"What were the relations between her and Stokes?" I queried.

"She saw a young man being made a victim to Fisk's infernal treachery and machinations, and she tried to save him." She said there was never any other relation between them, notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary. She never saw him from the time of the shooting until she saw him in the Court-room. Fisk robbed him of his fortune, ruined his good name, and then pursued him with bitter, vindictive hate, threatening to take his life before he finished with him; "and I have not the least doubt but that he would have done it," she said, "had Stokes not killed him. If ever a man got his deserts at the hands of justice, he did."

"Does your daughter take the trouble to heart much?" I asked.

"There have been times when I thought she would go crazy in spite of all my efforts. She has not left the house except to call on her lawyer since Fisk was shot. People say she is brazen, and callous, and wicked. They little know what she is at heart. If she was the bad, mercenary woman people think, would she have lost Fisk's favor to serve Stokes, who had nothing to give her? And it was a generous prompting that caused her to make the effort to save him. If these walls could speak, they would write Jim Fisk's character in less so black that all would turn with loathing from it."

"Will you leave the country before the next trial comes on?"

"We do not think there will be another trial," she answered. "The will bail him out after awhile, and that will end it. Our house has been the resort of many men engaged in financial operations, and that would not care to have their names blazoned to the world, and Josie has the kindly sympathy of more men who know, at heart, she has been 'more sinned against than sinning.' They dare not now defend her, but will, in various ways, befriend her. My chief anxiety now is to have her secure and safely invest what she has left, so that she will be independent of the necessity of earning her living in the future, for the world knows no leniency for the woman upon whom the brand of society has been placed. Ladies have left the omnibus and cars, not willing to be seen riding in them with Josie Mansfield, and they carefully take up their robes when they pass her lest they so much as touch the hem of her garment. But this is only the world's judgment."

Iowa Railroads.

The following statement of the railroads of Iowa has just been made by the Census Board of the State:

Statement showing the name of roads, number of miles of main track, gross earnings, and gross earnings per mile, for year ending Dec. 31, 1871.

Name of road.	No. miles of main track.	Gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mile.
*Chi, Iowa & Neb.	82	369,458 75	$10,953 24
*Cedar Rap & Mo.	273 71	2,570,540 55	9,040 18
*Iowa Midland	66 60	51,418 59	776 57
Chicago & S. W.	42	314,487 89	5,481 23
†Chicago, R I & P.	367 07	2,374,791 98	6,468 44
Chicago & N. W.	126 878	183,450 00	1,448 44
†Des Moines & Ind.	24,626	2,360 63	1 00
Chicago, R I & P.	519 37	4,161,378 64	4,129 13
Dubuque & S City.	141 25	945,247 37	6,617 17
Iowa Falls & S City.	1 2 24	282,271 90	1 5 7 12
Iowa Falls & Minn.	75 65	121,146 63	1,603 31
Illinois Central	40 65	348,701 35	8,354 6
Creston Br'ch B & M.	42 676	1,087 73	25 48
Burlington & Mo R.	349 60	545,393 10	7,897 23
Burlington & Mo.	23 20		
Dubuque S W.	54 76	161,547 86	2,948 46
Des Moines Valley.	80 53	771,943 42	2,629 43
Kans. C. St J & C B.	52 03	235,068 42	4,519 57
B, C R & M.	219 00	460,472 23	2,101 7
Burlington & S W.	39 64	3,878 48	182.36
Sioux C & Pacific.	79 60	152,514 09	1,913 6
Central R R of Iowa.	189 16	418,700 12	2 2 4 2
Keokuk & St Paul.	42 466	152,187 59	3,586 1
Davenport & St Paul.	41 66	61,127 13	1,481 56
Sabula Ackley & D.	51 75	12 2 5 59	236 24
Milwaukee & St Paul.	247 00	808,225 46	3,278 1
Chicago, Dub & M.	55 76	9,794 70	170 98

* Operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and the total appears in the statement of that company.

† Operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the total appears in the statement of that company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Curing Versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness, without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty, the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cure are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the settlers and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

136 State-st., Chicago.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840, sailing between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 2 Billiter-st. London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 16 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 3 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Second Week and Triumphant Success of the World Renowned HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS In an entire new bill. First week of Hooley's great original burlesque on the BLACK CROOK, Introducing the Peruvian Ballet Troupe in their beautiful dances and classic poses. Mulligan, Rice, Hughes and White in new acts. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In consequence of the great demand for HAMLET and WILD OATS from the personal friends of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, he has consented to withdraw ENOCH ARDEN in the height of its popular success. Wednesday and Thursday Nights and Wednesday Matinee, last representations of ENOCH ARDEN. Friday, Benefit of Edwin Adams—HAMLET. Saturday Matinee—WILD OATS. Saturday Night—WILD OATS, and GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Tony Pastor's Troupe.

GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW!
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW!
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW!

ALL THE STARS APPEARING!

☞ REMEMBER, THURSDAY MATINEE, instead of Wednesday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

ATTRACTION PAR EXCELLENCE! COMMENCING MONDAY AUGUST 5. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS! Comprising the Best Wonderful Artists and Finest Stud of Dancing Horses ever Presented to the Public! MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY Will be held at Haas' Park, Wednesday, July 31.

There will be a Grand Baby Show at 2 p. m.; also a Grand Balloon Ascension. Supt. Kennedy will have charge of the police force, and will not allow any improper characters on the grounds. Trains start at 9:45, 10:30 a. m., and 1 p. m., stopping at Park Station and Western avenue. Tickets $1. Children half price.

RICH. S. BARNARD, President.
C. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

EXCURSION.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TRIP TO LAKE SUPERIOR!

The new and magnificent low-pressure STEAMER PEERLESS, Captain George P. McKay, will leave Monday Evening, Aug 5th, at 8 P. M. On a pleasure excursion trip to DULUTH AND RETURN, visiting Fort William and the Great Silver Region on the North Shore, and all points of interest on the South Shore. For passage and further information apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 244 East Washington-st., Central Block.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers, Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

New Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Second-hand Carriages, Buggies, Etc., at Auction, On WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHOICE PROPERTY At CLEAVERVILLE, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 31, at 2½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. We shall sell without reserve on easy terms: Four choice residence lots fronting on Union-av., 30 by 180 feet, being Lot 6 and the west half of Lot 7, Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, 125 feet west of Cottage Grove-av. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods and Clothing AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, Aug 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF DRY GOODS, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, At our salesrooms, 44 State-st. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

FINAL SALE OF CHOICE CHROMOS, At Store 212 West Madison-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, 44 State-st. Will sell at AUCTION, the following: No. 513 West Madison-st. Store and lease of lot; No. 110 North Wood-st. Dwelling of 12 rooms and lot; No. 54 North Peoria-st. Dwelling of 10 rooms and lot; 10 Lots 25x110 in Indiana Ridge Subdivision; 2 Lots, 25x125 in Allen's Subdivision. Sale to take place on Thursday morning, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 44 State-st. For full description and particulars, inquire of HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., Our Wednesday Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes, & Slippers Of July 31, at 9½ a. m., will as usual comprise a large line of STANDARD GOODS that must now be closed out with the season. 400 cases will be offered this week. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By J. H. PIKE. At 453 West Madison st., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture.

751 West Lake-st., FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 a. m., New and Second-hand FURNITURE And general household goods, consisting of Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

By ELISON & FOSTER. Dry Goods & Clothing AT AUCTION, AT 148 MICHIGAN-AV., On Wednesday morning, July 31, at half past 9 o'clock, 150 ps. Union Beavers, 200 ps. all Wool Cassimeres, 100 ps. Kentucky Jeans, 100 doz. Knit Shirts and Drawers, 1,000 doz. Hosiery, 500 Bed Spreads, splendid line of Clothing, Flannels, Satinets, Notions, etc.; also large line Carpets and Boots and Shoes. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE Of Grocery Stock and Fixtures, Awning, Stove, and effects, on the premises, 231 South Halsted-st., THIS EVENING at 6 p. m. precisely, without reserve, under chattel mortgage.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hesslein & Heller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL HELLER. LEOP. HESSLEIN. Chicago, July 31, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 161 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $3.50 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams Express, by sending Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three gallon demijohns at $1.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $4.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post master, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000. SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT! IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority of the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections. P. O. money order, registered letter or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of $500,000 in Currency Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	$25,000 Cash
1	20,000 Cash
1	15,000 Cash
1	10,000 Cash
1	9,000 Cash
1	8,000 Cash
1	7,000 Cash
1	6,000 Cash
1	5,000 Cash
1	4,000 Cash
1	3,000 Cash
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash
30 Gifts of $700 each	21,000 Cash
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Louis Dis.
Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL LEE, Com. Atty Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. GILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R. R.
VOL. BONE, Agent Adams Express Company.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE. The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education from corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:50 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:50 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:50 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:00 p m	*10:25 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:20 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:25 p m	*2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	§6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	§10:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	*7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*7:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*6:45 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Winter—none better in the market	$10.50
Choice White Winter—a good, honest Family Flour	9 50
Best Spring—warranted the best	8 00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS, Madison-st Bridge. NORTON COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To Travellers. GUIDE-BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., 549 & 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. 25 cents.
APPLETONS' NORTHERN AND EASTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. 20 Maps and 120 Engravings. 720 pages. French morocco $6.00.
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. 50 Engravings in the highest style of art. 50 cents.
SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain. By Henry Winthrop Sargent. Limp cloth. $1.00.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address on receipt of the price.

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF MEDFORD RUM. The Best Rum in the States. Lawrence's Medford Old Rum, Of the finest grades and of all ages. THE LARGEST STOCK OF The Choicest Old Rum in the World.

Write us for Circular. Our trade-marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations. SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO US, *and so insure perfect satisfaction.*

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, 127 *Broad-st., Boston.*

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD 400 HALF-ACRE LOTS. Ten Annual Payments, 6 per cent interest.

We offer this beautifully diversified, rolling prairie and grove land at an average rate of $250 for the usual 25 foot lot. A half acre equals 5 ordinary lots, and the payments can be made in ten annual instalments, with 6 per cent interest.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. Is 16 feet higher than the city; has 1½ miles railroad front; trains at all hours; has Halsted, Union, Jefferson, and Clinton sts. and Vincennes av. running through it and the improvements now commenced and going on will greatly advance it. Elegant homes can be had here without laying out a fortune to our... If desired, we are prepared to offer two years' time at 6 per cent.

SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him, and for the payment as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State of any excess of cost over the said or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer.
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE, PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 23, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by Wm. Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 12 o'clock m., on the sixth (6) day of August, 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois, about six (6) miles above Hannibal, through Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about eight (8) miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty one (51) miles.

Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment.

Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.

The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 8, 1872, and contractors will specify in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.

Detailed specifications and further information may be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, Secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill.; to C. N. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo.; or to S. L. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.

WM. DUSTIN,
JOHN G. WHEELOCK,
GEO. W. JONES,
Levee Commissioners.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. Co., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors on heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of local impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 25.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
S. M. CRANDLER & CO., One of the authorized newspaper advertising agencies for all Chicago daily papers in the lowest rates, and all the newspapers published in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 132 Fifth-av., cor. Madison.

American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 73 Pacific av., east side Mich. & Depo.

Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 14 Central Block.
A. L. ROBBINS, Wabash-av., cor. Ridge & Adams.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 236 State-st.

Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 61 West Washington-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 38 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON, cast Boyd's Building, E. S. Canal-st.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 220 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 86 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLES, 72 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 31 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 260 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 229 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 224 & 226 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. PEARCE & SONS, 234 Mich.-av., cor. Harmon.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 25 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 S. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 222 East Washington st.
K. S. TAYLOR, 35 Market Room 10, Central Block.

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 47 West Lake-st.

Builders' Hardware.
CRAWFORD & THOMPSON, 77 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 187 East Madison-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
R. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.

Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River st. Local Agents wanted.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av., cor. Jackson-st.

Cloaks.
AMERICAN CLOAK CO., 237 Wabash av.

Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 260 State-st., cor. Harrison.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 17 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. S. PAGE & CO., 98 S. Green-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 327 Wabash-av.
ECHNALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 32 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 165 and 167 Michigan-av.
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 226 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 236 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

Dentist.
K. HONSINGER, office and residence 380 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 127 and 129 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 137 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORRY, 25 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich.-av. (late Boyd).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 330 to 336 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will see Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 226 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 61 & 63 South Water-st.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 43 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, 212 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 220 st. and 268 W. Madison-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
SKINNER, TERRY & BELDEN, 77 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON BURT (builders'), 78 Lake-st.
L. B. BENSON & CO., 204 Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
HIBBARD, ALLING & CO., 85 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 262 State-st.
PARSMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.

Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Fire & Ins.) 43 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 78 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
A. GREENEBAUM & CO., 165 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr. Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 89 West Washington.
GOODRICH & FERRY, 269 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 122 West Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 182 Madison and 155 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 257 Wabash-av.
J. F. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West Madison-st.
HODDIS & HAMILTON, 246 State & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 West Twelfth-st.

Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st. Room 33.

Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 309 Wabash av.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
C. G. WALLIN & SONS, 83 South Canal-st.

Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

Looking Glasses and Frames.
C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 79 South Water-st.

Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Reed, Tascott & Co.), 40 N. Mark.

Paper.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Clark.
BRADNER SMITH & CO., 12 Desplaines and 22 State.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake.
S. H. KNICKERBOCKER & CO., 22 W. Lake.
MORRISON, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 Lake-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Madison-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 22 & 24 W. Washington.

Paper Box Manufacturer.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.

Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 180 22d-st., Room 3.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
LYON & HEALY, 180 West Madison-st.
J. BAUER & CO., 300 to 306 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 31 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.
A. S. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 353 East Randolph-st.

Plumbers.
J. SCHMIDT, 22 Gold-st., near Harrison.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 33 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loan.
SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.

Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
C. D. MUSSON, 12 & CO. (Iron Roof), 77 E. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 42 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 48 State-st., and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich.-av., cor. Twelfth.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 153 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 338 W. Mad. & 260 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 238 Wabash av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 279 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
HEMMING BROS. & CO., 198 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOTT, 248 South Water st.
FENNEY BROTHERS, 103 and 105 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 228 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 244 S. Water-st.

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 16 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 44 State-st.

Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 246 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 81 Lake-st.
TAPLIN, RICE, & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 188 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 5 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

Teas.
E. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 353 Wabash-av.
WOOLER & GRUDTNER, 203 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 129 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Park, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 18 N. Jefferson.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter hold an annual public sale of the products of its vineyards at the place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDIES of the vintage and distillation of past years. By order of the Board of Trustees. PRATT, President. AUGES, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents. San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY

Local finances were ... quiet to-day. Business ... very light, and lighter in ... form than perhaps it wo... seen. There were a few ... grain dealers for money ... deliveries of Thursday, ... ut these were not exten... g will mostly be done b... he deliveries of pork ... ully provided for, the m... waiting to be checked ou... The supply of loanable ... n the increase, the depo... arge, while the demand ... ot light—scarcely equall... he same source. Rates of ... ay at 10 per cent on tim... ent on call.

Eastern exchange was ... he same as yesterday, or ... uring last week. Sales ... anks at par to 25c per $1... he counter a few sales w... r $1,000 premium; the ... noted at $1.00 per $1,000 ...

The following are the ... coming Agents of Natio... th of July, 1872. The... re furnished by, and p... nce with, an arrangeme... omptroller of the Curre...

Location.	Name of Ba...
Tennessee—Springfield.	The Springfie... National B...
Indiana—Terre Haute	The First Na... Bank......
Illinois—Peoria......	The Second N... tional Ban...
Illinois—Freeport......	The Second N... tional Ba...
Michigan—Lyons......	The Nat'l ... of Lyons...
Mon... Deer...	The First N... Bank...

The following is a list ... organized since the 18th ...

Official No. 2,014—The ... of D. O. Mills & Co., Sac... thorized capital, $300,0... $300,000. Edgar Mills, ... Miller, Cashier. Autho... business July 19, 1872.

2,015—The Fayette Co... of West Union, Iowa. ... $50,000; paid in capital, ... on, President; Edward ... er. Authorized to comm... 9, 1872.

2,016—The Home Nation... ll. Authorized capital ... capital, $50,000. Orland... ent; William H. Hintz... zed to commence busine...

2,017—The First Natio... Michigan. Authorized c... n capital, $35,000. N. B. ... William H. Freeman, C... o commence business Ju...

2,018—The National B... Pa. Authorized capital, ... apital, $50,000. Caspe... ent; ———, Cash... commence business July ...

2,019—The Springfield ... Springfield, Tenn. Autho... 00; paid in capital $50,00... President; W. H. Brown ... zed to commence busine...

2,020—The Merchants' N... Paul, Minn. Authorized ... paid in capital, $126,75... Vice President; Charle... Authorized to commenc... 1872.

LOCAL STOCK AND B...

Messrs. Lunt, Preston ... follows this afternoon:

United States 6s of '81....
5-20s of '62....
5-20s of '64....
5-20s of '65....
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July....
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July....
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July....
10-40s....
United States 5s (new issue)....
United States currency 6s....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s....
Chicago City 7s....
Cook County 7s....
Illinois County and Townshi...
Eastern Exchange....
Sterling Exchange (large bi...
Gold Exchange....
Gold and Gold Coupons....
Money on Government and ...
Silver....
6s not war 1832....
6s not war 1842....
6s not war 1852....
6s not war 1862....
Agricultural College Land S...

NEW YORK, July 30.—Gold ... day, becoming active in the ... increased demand from m... rooms, and were sales at 11... Carrying rates, 1½@3 per ce... 200. Treasury disbursemen... ments for export to morro... $280,800 silver. Governmen... State bonds dull and steady ... cific Mail is the only featur... exceptionally strong. No... Indiana Central fairly dea... ally without material cha... Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNME...

Coups, '81	117½
Coups, '62	116
Coups, '64	116
Coups, '65	116½
Coups, '65 (new)	115

STATE BON...

Missouris	94
Old Tennessees	73½
New Tennessees	73
New Virginias	50

STOCK...

Canton	96½
W. U. Tel.	75½
Quicksilver	42½
Adams Express	97½
Wells & Fargo	88
Am. M. U. Express	74
U. S. Ex.	84½
Pacific Mail	74
New York Central	96½
N. Y. C. scrip	96½
Erie	50
Erie preferred	74
Harlem	121
Harlem preferred	130
Michigan Central	116½
Pittsburgh	91
Northwestern	73½
N. W. preferred	91
Rock Island	112½
New Jersey Central	108½

REAL ES...

Instruments Filed for Rec...

CITY PRO...

Sholto st, bet Good and ... ft, dated July 27; consider...

Calumet av, south of T... to alley, dated July 23; co...

E ½ Lot 10 and w 11 ft ... Sawyer's Addition, with ... July 8; consideration, $6,0...

Lots 38 to 43, on s e cor ... sts, dated July 16; conside...

May st, bet Gurley and ... with buildings, dated J... $1,600.

Lot 37 of Lot 2, in Block ... dated April 20; considerat...

Clayton st, 50 ft w of Lin... dated May 13; considerati...

Clayton st, 75 ft w of Lin... dated May 13; considerat...

State st, near Fifteenth ... dated April 22; considerat...

Hamilton av, bet Divisio... ft, dated June 13; conside...

25 ft adj the above, date... tion, $600.

Lot 10 of Crum's Lots 10 ... United States Bank Additi... sideration, $500.

S ½ w ½ of n e ½ of s e ... 3; 10 acres; consideration...

E ½ Lot 41, in Block 13, o... dated July 18; consideratio...

Lots 37 to 41 and w 150 ... Block 3 of Peck's s e ¼ of s... July 1; consideration, $10,...

Burnside st, s e cor of Q... alley, dated July 16; cons...

W n e ¼ of s w ¼ s e ... dated July 2; consideratio...

40 feet with building of ... West's Addition, dated J... $5,400.

100 feet with building of ... July 22; consideration, $1...

Mitchell st, bet Loomis ... to alley, dated July 23; co...

Rucker st, near Milwau... building, dated March 22...

Lot 11, of Hodge's Block ... of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated ... $950.

Erie st, between Town... 1, 24x100 feet, dated ... $3,600.

Indiana st, w of North... dated Dec 22, 1871; consi...

Hanover st, 80 ft s of T... ft, dated July 9; conside...

Bissell st, bet Tremont ... ft to alley, dated Jan. 13...

Lots 10 to 18 and 20 an... Block 2, of Sampson & G... July 16; consideration, $...

Lot 28, in Block 38, in ... July 19; consideration, ...

NORTH OF C...

Lots 5 to 7, in Block 7... May 29; consideration, ...

Lots 10 and 13, in Dyer... Bickerdike's w ½ of n w ... July 26; consideration, ...

SOUTH OF C...

Drexel av, s e cor of ... entire Block (except orig... July 30; consideration, ...

S ½ of Lot 5, in Block ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

Local finances were again exceedingly quiet to-day. Business at the banks was very light, and lighter in consequence of the storm than perhaps it would otherwise have been. There were a few applications from grain dealers for money to meet the grain deliveries of Thursday, the 1st of August, but these were not extensive, as the receiving will mostly be done by a few strong men. The deliveries of pork have been already fully provided for, the money being in bank waiting to be checked out.

The supply of loanable funds seems to be on the increase, the deposit lines being very large, while the demand from the country is not light—scarcely equalling the income from the same source. Rates of interest are quoted easy at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was quiet, and quoted the same as yesterday, or a shade easier than during last week. Sales were made between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 premium. Over the counter a few sales were made at $1.00 per $1,000 premium; the buying rate was quoted at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks, since the 24th of July, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

Location.	Name of Bank.	Redeeming Ag't.
Tennessee—Springfield.	The Springfield National B'k.	The Importers' and Traders' National B'k of New York City, approved.
Indiana—Terre Haute	The First Nat'l Bank	The First Nat'l B'k of Cincinnati, approved in place of the Nat'l Park B'k of New York City.
Illinois—Peoria	The Second National Bank.	The Union Nat'l B'k of Chicago, approved in place of the Manufacturers' National B'k of Chicago.
Illinois—Freeport	The Second National Bank.	[illegible] York City, approved as an additional Redemption Ag't.
Michigan—Lyons	The Nat'l B'k of Lyons	The Ninth Nat'l Bank of New York City, approved.
Mon.—Deer Lodge	The First Nat'l Bank	The Nat'l Park Bank of New York City, approved.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 18th inst.:

Official No. 2,014—The National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento, Cal. Authorized capital, $300,000; paid in capital, $300,000. Edgar Mills, President; Frank Miller, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 19, 1872.

2,015—The Fayette County National Bank of West Union, Iowa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. Joseph Hobson, President; Edward A. Whitney, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 19, 1872.

2,016—The Home National Bank of Elgin, Ill. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000. Orlando Davidson, President; William H. Hintze, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 20, 1872.

2,017—The First National Bank of Muir, Michigan. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. N. B. Hayes, President; William H. Freeman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 22, 1872.

2,018—The National Bank of Spring City, Pa. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000. Casper S. Francis, President; ——, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 23, 1872.

2,019—The Springfield National Bank of Springfield, Tenn. Authorized capital, $60,000; paid in capital $60,000. John Woodard, President; W. H. Brown, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 24, 1872.

2,020—The Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. Authorized capital, $250,000; paid in capital, $126,750. Walter Mann, Vice President; Charles Nichols, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 24, 1872.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	116
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	115¾	116
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	115¼	115½
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115¼	115½
10-40s	112	112½
United States 5s (new issue)	114	114½
United States currency 6s	113	113¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Chicago Exchange	1-10 par	1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¼@110¼
Gold Exchange		114¼@115
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¼	114¾
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103@104	
[illegible] not war 1812	177	187
160s not war 1812	137	143
120s not war 1812	93	98
80s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Gold was [illegible] day, becoming active in the afternoon, with an increased demand from merchants to pay customs, and there were sales at 115, closing at 114¾@115. Carrying rates, 1@3 per cent. Clearings, $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $195,000. Engagements for export to-morrow, $780,000, including $200,000 silver. Governments higher and strong. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks quiet. Pacific Mail is the only feature of activity. Panama exceptionally strong. Northwestern, Erie, and [illegible] Central fairly dealt in. Market generally without material change, closing dull and steady. Money easy at 3@3. Sterling firm. Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups. '81	117¾	Coups. '67	115¾
Coups. '62	116	Coups. '68	115½
Coups. '64	116	10-40's	112
Coups. '65	116	Currency 6s	114¼
Coups. '65 (new)	115	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	75½	Old N. Carolinas	33½
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	60		

STOCKS.

Canton	96¾	St. Paul	57
W. U. Tel	75¼	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	47½	Wabash	76
Adams Express	97¼	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U. Express	74	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Ex	84½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	76¼	Chicago & Alton	117¼
New York Central	96¾	C. & A. preferred	121
N. Y. C. scrip	96½	O. & M.	46
Erie	50¾	C. C. & C.	90¾
Erie preferred	74	C. B. & Q.	131
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	92¼
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	36½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	37½
Northwestern	74¾	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	91	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Rock Island	112½	Del. Lack & West'n	103
New Jersey Central	105¾	B. H. & Erie	7¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, July 30.

CITY PROPERTY.

Shoto st, bet Good and Better sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $4,612.

Calumet av, south of Thirty-third st, e f, 62 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $5,000.

E ½ Lot 10 and w 11 ft of Lot 11, in Block 1, Sawyer's Addition, with improvements, dated July 8; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 38 to 42, on s e cor of Benson and James sts, dated July 16; consideration, $4,500.

May st, bet Gurley and Polk sts, e f, 20x75 ft, with buildings, dated July 29; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 37 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 20; consideration, $700.

Clayton st, 50 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated May 13; consideration, $700.

Clayton st, 75 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated May 13; consideration, $700.

State st, near Fifteenth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $8,750.

Hamilton av, bet Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25 ft, dated June 12; consideration, $600.

25 ft adj the above, dated May 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 13, of Crum's Lots 10 and 13, &c., Block 3, United States Bank Addition, dated July 16; consideration, $20,000.

S ½ w ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated June 8; 10 acres; consideration, $20,000.

E ½ Lot 41, in Block 13, of s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $800.

Lots 37 to 41 and w 150 ft of Lots 22 to 26, in Block 2 of Peck's s e ¼ of s e ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 1; consideration, $10,291.

Burnside st, s e cor of Queer place, w f, 21 ft to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $900.

W ½ n e ¼ of s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13 (5 acres), dated July 5; consideration, $2,000.

40 feet with building of Lot 16, in Block 4, Ellis West's Addition, dated July 22; consideration, $5,450.

100 feet with building of the above lot, dated July 22; consideration, $13,500.

Mitchell st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $3,600.

Rucker st, near Milwaukee av, w f, 25 ft with building, dated March 23; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 11, of Hodge's Block 2 of Sherman's e ½ w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $800.

Erie st, between Townsend and Sedgwick sts, s f, 24x100 feet, dated July 17; consideration, $5,000.

Indiana st, w of North Market st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec 28, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Hanover st, 50 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $1,300.

Bissell st, bet Tremont and Dayton sts, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $300.

Lots 16 to 18 and 20 and 21, in Greene's part Block 2, of Sampson & Greene's Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 29, in Block 35, in Sheffield's Addition, dated July 19; consideration, $425.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 to 7, in Block 7, in Ravenswood, dated May 25; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 12 and 13, in Dyer's Lots 6 to 8, in Steele & Bosserdike's w ½ of n w ¼, Sec 20, 40, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel av, s e cor of Fifty-first st boulevard, entire Block (except original Lots 20 to 23), dated July 30; consideration, $65,000.

South ½ Lot 5, in Block 6, in Wilson et al, n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 26, in Oviatt's, Lots 29 to 35, of Dobbin's n ½, s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 8, 38, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 9 and 12, in Block 2, in Wilson et al, n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 8; consideration, $10,890.

Same as the above, dated July 8; consideration, $10,280.

Lot 8, in Wilson, Heald & Stebbings' s ½ s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, (15 acres) dated July 6; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 8, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 4; consideration, $600.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 13, in same, dated July 26; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 13, in same, dated June 19; consideration, $850.

Lot 12, in Block 6, of Day's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 13; consideration, $800.

Lot 1 and e 17 of n 26 ft of Lots 14 to 18, in Block 4, Cleaverville Addition, with house, dated May 27; consideration, $4,275.

Lots 1 to 4 in Middleton's Lots 1, 4, and n ½ 5 in Block 11 of Lyman et al n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 1 to 6 and 19 to 24 in Block 7 of Jennings' Subdivision of Jennings & Moffett's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated June 25; consideration, $66,025.

Lot 7 in Block 1 in Hitchcock's n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 10 in Block 1 same, dated July 27; consideration, $1,560.

Lot 4 in Block 2, same, dated July 27; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½ Lot 54 in Stave's Block 2 of n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated July 29; consideration, $250.

S ½ of same, dated July 29; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,730	3,910	487	333
Wheat, bu	25,730	28,506	333	82,553
Corn, bu	144,485	280,435	367,079	195,891
Oats, bu	8,960	155,275	26,471	33,958
Rye, bu	....	21,125	434	20,530
Barley, bu	3,100	4,550	1,650	2,409
Grass seed, lbs	250	14,490	8,198	14,671
Flax seed, lbs	....	481,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	55,700	15,050	88,500
Cured meats, lbs	96,940	26,340	42,000	68,730
Beef, brls	....	....	20	....
Pork, brls	2,632	....	....	....
Lard, lbs	2,300	16,670	62,106	76,190
Tallow, lbs	18,365	18,855	....	....
Butter, lbs	33,570	48,780	37,070	25,000
Live hogs, No	6,452	4,170	3,897	3,239
Cattle, No	2,890	3,358	1,873	2,019
Sheep, No	160	676	....	....
Hides, lbs	80,963	78,735	35,720	31,500
Highwines, brls	650	255	288	133
Wool, lbs	109,791	146,600	105,425	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,020	2,010	1,018	1,300
Lath, m	768	873	369	285
Salt, brls	3,764	....	2,377	945

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,914 bu wheat, 322 bu corn, 5,291 bu oats, 237 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up 10 o'clock: 23 cars wheat, 298 cars and 22,400 bu corn, 18 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 4 cars barley. Total (349 cars), 160,000 bu.

The produce markets were irregular to-day. Corn and pork was dull; but, all the small grains were in active demand at advanced prices, principally because the heavy rains threatened to seriously diminish the amount that will be gathered in from the fields, the crops of which are not yet secured. The reported shipments were fair, except in wheat; and all kinds of grain are in less stock here than a week ago. There was nothing new, worthy of special mention, in the grocery market. The demand was only moderately active, and was mainly confined to the leading staple, embracing sugars, coffees, teas and rice. There was a firm feeling, however, for nearly everything in the list, the quoted prices being fully sustained all around. Coffees and spices are tending higher. The dry goods trade remains inactive, with little or no change in values. Brown and bleached cottons, ticks, drills, standard prints and the heavier woollens are being held with uniform firmness, but aside from these articles the prevalent feeling seems easy. Stocks are generally light, but are quite sufficient to meet present requirements. The butter market was quiet to-day, and previous rates were no more than sustained. Choice dairy is scarce and sells quick at the quotations, while low grades drag a little. Bagging was unchanged. Cotton seamless goods are active and firm, while burlaps, gunnies, and woolsacks rule quiet and easy. There was a firm tone to the cheese market, owing to the moderate character of the stocks, and the advancing tendency of prices at the East. A further slight advance in New York factory is noted, the present rates being 11a12c. Coal continues quiet and firm at $9.00 for Lackawanna, Erie, and Blossburg; $8.00 for Hocking Valley, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Wood was firm at the recent advance, or at $10.00 for beech and at $11.00 for maple. There was no material change in the hay, hides, and leather markets. Oils were quiet and comparatively steady, orders being filled at 23c for carbon; at 93a98c for linseed, at 73c for extra lard, and at 60c for turpentine. Only a light business was doing in paints and colors. The demand for lumber at the yards was only moderately large, but prices were firm and unchanged. The stocks are in good working condition. Hard wood lumber is active and steady. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and nails sold to a fair extent at prices ruling on the two days preceding. Wool was in meagre inquiry and easy. Cooperage, broom corn, beans, and seeds were dull at yesterday's prices. Railroad freights were more active and firmer.

Highwines were moderately active, but 1-2c lower, though reported strong in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c; 100 brls at 89 1-2c; and 50 brls at 89c. Total, 350 brls. The market closed at 89 1-2c.

Lake freights were active at unchanged rates. It was thought early in the day that there was a scarcity of vessels, but the offerings were free toward the close of the session. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 56,000 bu wheat, and 300,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c, on wheat, 7 1-2c on corn, 7c on barley, and 5 1-4c on oats to Buffalo; 12 3-4c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were inactive. Mess pork, heretofore so active, was lifeless, and it was difficult to understand the feeling. The market was apparently unchanged in price, but with buyers and sellers too wide apart to admit of any trading. There seemed to be no disposition to trade for this month; for August there were several sellers at $14.50, with $14.00 bid listlessly, and one bid of $14.25. Only one thing was known with certainty—that pork is coming from Cincinnati, but no one knows how much, though the amount is supposed to be 10,000 brls. The two gentlemen who are leading in the deal here had a long consultation this morning, but the result was not announced, and operators were disposed to wait till they can see their way a little more clearly. Several have withdrawn from the trade altogether, and probably no one is now disposed to deal on either side unless he is either long or short, and wishes to square off his trades. Lard was inactive, and nominally dull. Meats were quiet, shoulders easier, short ribs firmer. Sweet pickled hams quoted strong and scarce. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.50a14.75; do seller August, $14.25a14.37 1-2; do seller September, $13.50; do seller December, nominal at $12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.75a9.00; do seller December, $8.15a8.37 1-2; summer lard, $7.85. Dry salted meats, 5 5-8a5 3-4c for shoulders, and 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered, except a country lot, for which 8c was asked. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a7 7-8c. Sales were reported of 200 boxes summer-cured long clear at 6 7-8c; 2,500 lbs sweet-pickled bellies at 6 1-4c, loose.

Flour was in fair inquiry, the demand being principally for good spring extras. Prices were firm at previous quotations, some holders asking a still further advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $7.50; 200 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.37 1-2; 100 brls low grade do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.87 1-2; 100 brls do at $4.75; 1,300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.50; 300 brls do at $3.25. Total, 2,950 brls. Bran was firm; sales were 30 tons at $14.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@ 7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6.75@ ....
Spring superfines	3.00@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25

Wheat was active and 3 1-2c higher, but principally for next month's options, which were in urgent demand from the short interest. The market was excited early, and over one million bu were bought before 10 o'clock, while numerous settlements were made, chiefly about 1 4c below the price of the option. Then Liverpool was reported lower, and prices eased down, while the demand moderated; but the market was still active. As stated in our issue of this morning, it was known that the market is largely oversold for next month, and a good many of the shorts grew so nervous over the prospect that they were afraid to let their responsibilities run towards the close of August, though the future is largely discounted. But the amount of wheat to come here next month is a mere mole-hill in comparison with the mountainous proportions of the short interest for August. A knowledge of this fact brought out the early demand to-day. Towards noon the weather lowered, and soon a violent storm set in, which again stimulated the demand. The parties who control the wheat now here began to buy in evident anticipation of damage to the unhoused crops, which appears more probable from the fact that it was raining all around us yesterday. A week of widespread bad weather just now would do great injury to all the small grains, particularly in a northward direction. Cash wheat sold to-day at the same prices as for next month. Seller August opened at $1.30, advanced to $1.31, fell to $1.29, and advanced from that point to $1.31 3-4, and closed at $1.31 1-2. Seller September sold at $1.13 3-4a1.15, closing at $1.14 3-4. Seller the year sold at $1.11a1.12. Rejected spring was nominal at $1.03a1.05. Winter wheat was quiet but firm. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.31 1-4; 20,000 bu do at $1.31; 18,000 bu do at $1.30 1-2; 16,200 bu do at $1.30 1-4; 75,000 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 400 bu old No. 2 red winter, by sample, at $1.75 on track. Total, 138,200 bu.

Corn was dull during the greater part of the session, at about yesterday's inside prices. The market opened out a little higher, but the rain and the advancing tendency in freights caused shippers to buy but sparingly, and the excitement in wheat drew off many operators from the corn crowd, as corn is not threatened with damage by the present rains. Hence the amount of trading was limited, with less doing for August than had been anticipated; it would seem that most of the deals for next month have been settled up. Seller August opened at 43 1-8c, and fell to 42 5-8c at the close. Seller September sold at 43 7-8a44 1-2c, closing at the inside. Regular No. 2 corn closed at 42 1-2c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 42 3-4c. Rejected closed at 39 1-2a39 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 43c; 28,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 128,600 bu do at 42 3-4c; 46,400 bu do at 42 5-8c; 106,600 bu do at 42 1-2c; 5,600 bu do at 43 1-4c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44 3-4c afloat; 32,000 bu No. 2 at 44 5-8c, and 10,000 bu do at 44 1-2c, both free on board; 11,200 bu rejected at 40c; 2,800 bu do at 39 1-2c. Total, 388,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but strong at 1-4a1-2c advance for next month, which option constituted the bulk of the trading, and was in good demand with light offerings, owing to the storm, which threatens to do even more harm to oats than to wheat. Seller August opened at 26 3-4c, advanced to 27c, and closed at 26 3-4c. Seller first half of August sold at 27 1-8a27 1-4c. Seller September, at 26 1-2a26 3-4c, and seller the month at 27a27 1-4c. Cash sales, chiefly car lots, were reported of 3,600 bu at 28c; 3,800 bu at 27 3-4c; 4,800 bu do at 27 1-2c; 600 bu at 27 1-4c; 600 bu rejected at 26c; 600 bu do at 25c; 600 bu by sample at 33c; 600 bu do at 32 1-2c. Total, 15,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but strong at the outside quotation of yesterday, the demand being more speculative than heretofore, though not urgent, as buyers held back when they saw that there were practically [illegible] to 600 bu No. 2 at 61c.

Barley was dull on cash lots, nominal at 50a53c for No. 2, but stronger on future. New No. 2 seller September opened at 57c bid, and closed with sales at 59c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu by sample at 55c; 400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu do at 40c. Total, 1,600 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	July 27, '72.	July 20, '72.	July 29, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	7,773
No. 2 amber	....	....	8,947
No. 1 White	....	....	....
No. 2 white	....	....	266
No. 1 red	....	....	3,995
No. 2 red	....	....	24,271
No. 3 red	....	....	9,318
Rej. winter	....	....	1,027
No. 1 spring	122,767	168,858	82,382
No. 2 spring	801,778	859,684	445,168
No. 3 spring	44,169	51,396	82,274
Rej. spring	19,547	18,600	21,363
No grade spring	....	....	334
Total	987,881	1,098,533	687,705
CORN.			
White	....	383	....
Yellow	39,647	47,395	63,363
No. 1	138,230	176 481	250,964
No. 2	3,030,316	3,295,606	1,046,644
Rejected	259,222	218,327	46,618
No grade	2,326	852	129
New No. 2	....	....	871
Total	3,467,741	3,739,046	1,406,929
OATS.			
No. 1	12,842	14,981	11,704
No. 2	704,567	929,371	446,283
Rejected	86,784	70,180	21,839
No grade	1,322	....	1,015
Total	805,505	1,014,482	460,842
RYE.			
No. 1	14,764	11,188	18,[illegible]95
No. 2	9,051	24 371	77,443
Rejected	2,186	1,487	2,415
Total	26,001	37,046	97,953
BARLEY.			
No. 2	48,260	69,395	33,182
No. 3	16,408	15,811	10,637
Rejected	8,398	8,393	1,069
No grade	....	....	....
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	73,046	93,599	44,848

Total, 5,362,174 bu. This is a decrease of 110,652 bu wheat; 269,305 bu corn; 208,977 bu oats; 11,045 bu rye; 20,553 bu barley.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending July 23, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	....	280	....	1,064,20[illegible]	[illegible]312,731
London	26	150	....	54,500	....
Glasgow	....	....	....	201,205	266,150
Bristol	79	135	....	33,060	381,638
Hamburg	....	31	582,637	246,040	20,080
Bremen	20	100	13 563	278,742	480,358
Antwerp	....	....	776,502	796,755	....
W. Indies	1,186	296	323,738	114,575	6,868
B. N. A. Col.	1,201	....	300	....	4,100
B. Guiana	140	100	5,000	....	4,870
B. Honduras	188	23	3,979	2 498	2,180
N. Grenada	52	77	243,711	1,684	....
Brazil	....	....	27,614	....	....
Chili	....	....	10,000	....	....
Total	2,919	1,201	2,003,059	2,751,149	3,653,771
Week July 23	4,567	588	2,734,245	2,510,596	3,871,277
Week July 9	1,987	786	2,269,782	2,481,551	2,727,624
Week July 2	2,790	1,268	2,028,563	2,607,382	3,175,125
Week June 25	2,687	1,649	388,945	1,605,082	2,634,205
Week June 18	1,975	1,256	1,809,081	3,039,817	2,220,218
Week June 18	1	1,119	2,641,387	3,718,287	2,200,828

And 115,818 lbs butter; 1,800 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to July 23, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	159,665	114 253	57,573
Beef, pkgs	78,474	123 018	58,021
Lard, lbs	132,575,518	66 018 115	21,007,588
Bacon, lbs	177,281,995	55,331,304	25,178,789
Butter, lbs	3 663,896	3 325,570	1,128,310
Cheese, lbs	31,707,262	36,690,248	30,175,305
Tallow, lbs	45,617,454	22,757,827	17,944,880

Stock of provisions in Liverpool June 30:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Beef, tcs	13,599	13,746	12,488
Pork, tcs	10,691	19 056	3 220
Bacon, boxes	33,298	25,534	16,460
Cheese, boxes	12,283	14,627	11,338
Butter, pkgs	13,615	676	502
Lard, tons	19,000	3,327	250

Imports and exports of provisions into and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the six months ending June 30, for the undermentioned years:

IMPORTS.	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Pork, fresh	5,665	24,402	18,062
Pork, salted	159,858	202,283	162,187
Beef, salted	116,238	192,705	93,648
Beef, fresh	26,889	10,679	6,986
Bacon and hams	1,309,081	524,731	341,469
Meats	33,289	88,446	47,945
Lard	518,720	267,790	118,270
Butter	551,032	602,481	487,520
Cheese	232,870	361,531	244,088
Tallow and stearine	768,172	661,487	578,855
EXPORTS.	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Butter	24,974	24,553	26,163
Cheese	8 949	11,402	11,579
Tallow and stearine	50,868	58,919	15,756

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to July 23, from New York, and to 30th July, 1872, from other ports, compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1871, give the following results. The number of barrels of pork is included, reckoned in 1871-2 at 200 lbs. to the brl., and Philadelphia December estimated.

	1871-72. Nov. 1 to July 23.	1870-71. Nov. 1 to Aug. 1.
Meats, lbs	268 361,119	105 066 087
Lard, lbs	163,300,491	80,117,651
Total	431,661,610	185,183,738
	1871-72.	1870-71.
Hog crop of the West	4,782,453	3,623,404
New York receipts, L. and D	963,342	520,448
Boston receipts, L. and D	279,180	180,929
Baltimore receipts, L. and D	150,709	101,560
Philadelphia receipts, Live	86,716	111,810
Total	6,262,350	4,539,151

Boston and Baltimore several weeks' receipts of hogs estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon grain was active: wheat higher; corn and oats unchanged. Pork was lower. Sales on the call were 750 brls mess pork at $14.25; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.33; 20,000 bu seller August at $1.33 1-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.33 3-8; 15,000 bu do at $1.33 1-2; 45,000 bu do at $1.33 5-8; 45,000 bu do at $1.33 3-4; 20,000 bu seller September at $1.16; 25,000 bu do at $1.15 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.15 3-8; 55,000 bu corn seller August at 42 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 10,000 bu do seller September at 44c; 5,000 bu do at 43 7-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14.25	....
Mess pork, seller August	14.15	14.25
Mess pork, seller September	....	13.12½
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	12.00	12.10
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller August	1.33½	1.33¾
Wheat, seller first half August	....	....
Wheat, seller September	....	1.15½
Wheat, seller the year	1.12	1.12½
Corn, cash or seller July	42¾	42⅞
Corn, seller August	42½	42⅝
Corn, seller last half August	....	....
Corn, seller September	43¾	44
Oats, cash or seller July	27	28
Oats, seller August	26¾	27
Oats, seller last half August	....	....
Oats, seller September	26½	....
Oats, seller the year	26	26¼

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

BUTTER—A quieter feeling has prevailed in this market during the past week, and prices have ruled easier. The receipts have not increased materially, but the demand has fallen off, and to prevent an accumulation of stocks, holders have evinced a disposition to concede a little, where by so doing they could effect sales. This has been the case with all grades except choice dairy, which, being scarce, is firmly held at full prices. Most of the week's business was transacted within the range of 10@18c, though several inferior lots closed out at lower figures. We quote: Choice dairy at 18@22c; fair to good grades at 13@16c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—In comparison with last week there are few new features to note under this head. There is an active and increasing demand for grain bags, and dealers remain very firm in their views, but for other goods in the list there is only a light inquiry, and prices have been only indifferently sustained. We quote: Stark, 36c; Otter Creek, 36c; Philadelphia, 35c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 35c; Royal River, 34c; burlap bags, 11@12c; gunnies, single, 13@15c; do, double, 25c; wool sacks, 55@60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was active, and prices were firm at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $3.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, brls, $1 25@1 50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	7 50	13 00
14x16 to 16x24	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 18x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 20	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 80	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 00
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	28 50
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was small at former prices: $40.00@60.00 per ton for fair to prime; $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

BEANS—Dealers reported a small demand at yesterday's figures: $1.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—New York factory cheese is in light stock, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices have ruled firm and higher, the present rates being 11@12c. Some improvement is also noted in the market for Western factory, the best grades being held ½c higher than on the date of our last review. We now quote: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—The late advance in hard coal has had the effect to check, to some extent, the demand, but the market remains very firm, the recent advance in freights having a strengthening tendency. The activity now witnessed at the leading yards is mainly on account of orders that were placed where coal was selling at $8.50 and $8.50. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Some inquiry exists on interior account, but the local trade is inconsiderable, and the general market may be quoted dull. Prices range substantially as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.80
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 80
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	4.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.40
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.35
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.21
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.71
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35
Oysters, 1 lb	1.28

COOPERAGE—The demand was small at former quotations. Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25@30 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—There was a light inquiry at 11@11½c ₱ doz. The stocks are large.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—For this season of the year there is a fairly active business doing in the drug market, and with a few unimportant exceptions the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. After August 1, those articles effected by the new tariff will have a downward tendency, but no decided reduction is anticipated before the 10th or 15th. The only quotable change during the past week was an advance of 10c in citric acid. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.35@1.40
Acid, oxalic, lb	35@40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70@75
Ammonia, carb., lb	25@[illegible]
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.25@1.50
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.30@1.35
Borax, ref., lb	30@35
Blue-vitriol, lb	15@16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20@1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48@50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	1.50@1.60
Chloroform, lb	1.50@1.70
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	30@35
Gum camphor, lb	38@40
Gum opium, lb	8.00
Gum shellac, lb	45@50
Glue, white, lb	25@30
Iodine, lb	12.00@12.50
Lye, conc, case	5.00
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50@5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.50@6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.35@1.40
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.25@6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	35@40
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	75
Potassium, iod., lb	5.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60@2.75
Red precip., powd., lb	1.40@1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00@2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50@1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4@5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10@1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14@17
Sulphur, lb	5@6

FISH—Business has ruled more quiet during the past week, the demand on interior account being noticeably smaller. But the movement is, after all, as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and with stocks much reduced the prevalent feeling is firm. Codfish is tending higher, while other descriptions remain steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled 35@40c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing new was developed in the dried fruit market during the week under review. The demand continues small and the quoted prices are freely shaded, both for domestic and foreign varieties. The weakness in imported fruits is due to the reduction of the tariff, which takes effect Aug. 1. We now quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@16c; figs, box, 19@23c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 13@15½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13½@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 33@34c; peaches, pared, 26@28c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters 7@7½c; currants, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—In excessive supply all around, and very low. Sales: Apples—123 boxes poor at 15@20c; 225 fair at 30@35c; 150 choice at 40c; 30 at 50c; 100 brls poor at $1.00@1.25; 100 choice cooking at $2.00; 20 do eating at $3.00. Peaches—300 boxes at 15@30c; 500 at 30c; 300 good at 40@45c; 250 choice at 50c; 100 at 60c; 20 baskets poor at 10c; 40 at 30c; 60 good at 60c; 120 choice at $1.00@1.25. Pears—10 boxes common at 75@[illegible] good at $1.00. Plums unsalable. Grapes—3 cases (8 lb) at $1.50; 2 at $3.00. Crab apples—3 baskets at 80c. Berries—Very plenty and low. Sales: Blackberries—40 cases Michigan at 15@16c; 175 at 15 to 18c; 50 at 20c; 25 Southern at 12½@15c. Whortleberries—10 bu at $4.00@5.00. Lemons and oranges sold at former prices. The demand was of a light character.

FEATHERS—Sales: 2 sacks mixed at 60c per lb; 4 prime at 70c.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks the grocery trade has been decidedly more quiet, both the local and interior demands exhibiting a perceptible diminution. The leading staples, however, are still moving on a liberal scale and are being held with uniform firmness. There has, in fact, been no material "softening" of prices for any article in the list. Spices are firm and tending higher, though with the exception of an advance of 5c on cloves no quotable change has as yet taken place. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23¾c; prime do, 22@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9¾@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6¾@7c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6¼@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy has been in light supply, and as the demand for shipment East and South continues liberal, prices have been firmer, the advance during the week reaching fully $1.00 per ton. Pressed prairie and loose descriptions generally have met with only a moderate inquiry, and,—the supply proving ample—no advance has taken place. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@16.00; loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The demand continues steadily active, and the daily offerings are readily disposed of at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green, salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c, green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons 50@60c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues active, and prices are firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 1-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 2-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 9-10	rate
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	10 @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Business has been very quiet since the date of our last weekly review, the demand being light and almost wholly confined to domestic leathers. After the 1st of August dealers anticipate an active movement in French stock, but at somewhat reduced prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	37@40
Country harness	35@37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@1 10
Kip veals	60@1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	33@39
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	29@27
Country upper, No. 1	23@25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@23
Calf, city	1.30@1 40
Calf, country	1.10@1 35
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	33@37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@34
Rough upper damaged	29@32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@33
"B A" sole	31@32

OAK.

Calf	$1 30@1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 85
Harness	40@43
French calf, Jodot	28 00@31 00
French calf, Lemoine	30 00@34 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.30
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.25
French calf, 36 to 48 lbs	1.75@2.50
French kip, 90 to 100 lbs	1 00@1 20

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand last week was active, both on local and interior account, and prices were firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15 50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 45c; bar, 48c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 8, 9, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20½; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire 9c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We now quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	19 @ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16½@ 17½
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21 @ 26
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.50@7.37½
Tar, ₱ brl	6.50@7.00

NAILS—Were in active demand at former figures,—$6.00 rates: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—The oil trade continues quiet, without material change in values. Turpentine and lard oils are firm, while for most other descriptions the prevalent feeling is easy. The following are current: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in this line of goods since the date of our last review, and prices remain without decided change. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Venetian red	4 50
English orange mineral	21 00
[illegible]	10 00
[illegible] lead	15 00
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4 c
In bulk	3½c

PIG IRON—The receipts still fall short of the demand, and prices continue firm and are advancing. We now quote as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	62.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	61.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	60.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	58.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	57.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	60.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	56.00

VEGETABLES—Plenty and low. Sales: Tomatoes—50 bxs good at 80c; 40 at 60c. Cabbage—100 dozen at 65c; 40 at 75c. Corn—300 doz at 12½c. Muskmelons—100 doz at $1.00@1.25. Watermelons—1,200 at $15.00 per 100; 75 doz at $2.50@3.50.

POTATOES—The demand was fair, and prices ruled firm as follows: New, 70@75c per bu, to $2.25@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—We quote the market quiet at former quotations: Old live chickens, $4.00@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.50.

SALT—During the past week trade was active, and prices ruled firm and unchanged: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.90; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Were quiet at the annexed range of prices: Timothy, at $2.75@3.00 for good; $3.00@3.05 for prime; seller August, $2.90; clover, at $7.00@7.50.

TEAS—In this market a fair degree of activity is still witnessed, though, as compared with last week and the proceeding one, the volume of trade exhibits some falling off. Prices remain steady and firm as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 70@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—Is quoted moderately active and steady at former rates. We repeat our list, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@65c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@90; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Is in good request, and the market is firm at a slight advance on last week's prices. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $10 50; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Met with a meagre inquiry, and prices favored buyers. The stocks are large. We now quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@38c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@44c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@63c

Dingy and poorly washed wool 10@15c less. Burry and cotty wool, 3@15c off.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents continue to report a fair inquiry at former rates:

Chicago to	4th Class ₱ 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	[illegible]	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.6[illegible]	.90	45	55	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.4[illegible]	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.5[illegible]	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.5[illegible]	.80	30	35	....
Wheeling	.3[illegible]	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.3[illegible]	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.2[illegible]	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.3[illegible]	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin		.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.4[illegible]	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.5[illegible]	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.7[illegible]	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.7[illegible]	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.7[illegible]	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.6[illegible]	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,860	6,452	160
Tuesday	3,590	7,000	514
Total	6,350	13,452	674
Same time last week	7,136	15 600	1,169
Week before last	6,151	13,003	512
Shipments were as follows:			
Monday	1,673	3,607	....
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—There was a liberal amount of trading in this department of the live stock market to-day. The different classes of buyers were out in goodly numbers, and with a full supply of stock and cheering advices from the leading Eastern markets, a good feeling prevailed. Buyers for New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other Eastern points are in attendance, and desirable shipping grades found ready sale at strong prices. City butchers also operated on a liberal scale, and feeders bought to a fair extent, the former at $3.00@4.75, and the latter at $3.25@4.00. The extreme range of prices was $2.50@7.00. At the inside figure some thin Cherokees were closed out, while the outside quotation was obtained by Keenan & Co., for 77 head averaging 1,411 lbs. Among other sales worthy of mention were, 32 head averaging 1,354 lbs, at $6.45; 15 head averaging 1,351 lbs at $6.50; 15 and 14 head averaging 1,312 and 1,380 lbs, respectively, at $6.75—all sold by Nicols & Addems. Texas cattle were in good supply, but the demand was fair and about all were disposed of—chiefly at $2.75@3.75, though a few were taken at higher figures, Mallory Bro.'s obtaining $4.40 for 136 head, averaging 1,170 lbs. The market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.50 @ 6.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @ 5.75
Medium Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.20 @ 4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scalawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
51 fair fleshy steers	1,120	5 40
17 good fat steers	1,097	5 75
11 calves	161	5 25
38 light fat steers	940	5 00
17 fair fleshy steers	1,136	5 25
36 choice steers	1,148	5 95
16 extra steers	1,454	6.50
15 extra steers	1,312	6 75
14 extra steers	1,380	6 75
16 choice steers	1,226	6.25
32 choice steers	1,354	6.45
53 good steers	1,277	5 90
11 cows	782	3 00
12 cows	730	3 12½
167 Texans	702	2 75
35 Texans	1,034	4 15
21 butchers' stock	746	4 50
81 fleshy steers	1 104	5,50
18 fleshy steers	1,283	5 62½
36 butchers' steers	1,060	4.75
30 choice steers	1,368	6 10
16 good steers	1,278	5.87½
16 choice steers	1,284	6 37½
49 good steers	1,279	5 87½
18 butchers' stock	991	4.75
18 butchers' stock	1,108	4.40
18 fairish steers	1,110	5 00
18 fairish steers	1,128	5.25
16 choice steers	1,267	6 25
77 extra steers	1,411	7.00
32 choice steers	1,325	6 35
18 medium steers	1,070	5.50
35 fair steers	1,140	5.25
120 Texan steers	1,170	4 40
35 Texan steers	1,150	4.75
13 [illegible]	1,067	4 00
15 stockers	774	[illegible]
34 Texan steers	[illegible]	4 35
20 butcher's stock	917	3.70
30 choice steers	1,334	6 40

HOGS—The general features of the hog market were substantially the same as noted in our reports from day to day for a week past, the demand being active and prices firm and buoyant. Notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply the pens were cleared long before night, and at an average advance of 10c, as compared with yesterday's prices, or at prices fully 20c per 100 lbs higher than prevailed at the close of last week. The general advance in the product and the favorable of the Eastern markets induced a confident feeling among shippers, and the competition was spirited. The range of the market was $4.45@4.91, though most of the transfers were at $4.65@4.80. We quote closing prices at $4.45@4.60 for common, at $4.60@4.70 for medium, and at $4.75@4.85 for good to choice. Two sales were effected at higher figures, viz.: $4.91 and $4.95, J. B. Griggs being the buyer in both instances. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	213	$4 70	43	229	$4 70	26	335	$4 50
91	201	4 75	55	216	4 75	115	198	4 65
58	170	4 70	58	188	4 70	58	230	4 80
50	213	4 80	46	212	4 95	59	240	4 85
30	195	4 75	67	212	4 80	58	315	4 75
61	212	4 75	54	210	4 75	53	255	4 70
26	181	4 75	41	210	4 65	56	230	4 70
23	320	4 80	70	203	4 85	62	176	4 80
55	209	4 70	77	183	4 80	48	250	4 65
54	255	4 65	35	274	4 60	58	275	4 55
49	246	4 60	96	212	4 55	46	318	4 55
54	201	4 75	62	224	4 70	62	227	4 75
46	310	4 65	48	246	4 75	39	218	4 75
58	279	4 55	53	216	4 65	55	230	4 75
57	237	4 65	54	200	4 90	42	259	4 80
33	181	4 65	28	231	4 75	57	192	4 60
144	213	4 65	48	228	4 65	46	239	4 75
52	262	4 75	86	222	4 70	262	222	4 80
54	270	4 75	58	209	4 70	48	192	4 70
52	266	4 65	60	221	4 70	46	232	4 70
58	266	4 75	22	224	4 80	35	242	4 70
53	184	4 70	62	236	4 85	53	295	4 80

SHEEP—Under this head there were no changes to note. The demand, though moderate, fully equalled the supply, and previous rates were firmly sustained.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

The dry goods market continues very quiet. The demand is light and mainly in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character to keep up assortments. Values remain comparatively steady. We quote:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	14½
Atlantic H, 4-4	14½	Cabot A, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	13½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12½	Lawrence LL, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	Agawam F, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 3-4	14	New Hartford A, 4-4	12
Stark A, 4-4	14½	Swift River	11½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Arlington B	11½
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15 c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	14
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	11
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	12	Shirting	10½ to 11
Richmond Fancy	12	Mallory Pink	12½
Sprague Fancy	12	Dolly Varden	10@12½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	14 c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	14
Laconia	14	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slaters Paper	11½c
Washington	9½	Manville Paper	11½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	20	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	15½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13
Hill	16	Green, G	13
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	25
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, A	20
Amoskeag, A	30	York	27
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	16
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York, blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	24	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½
Amoskeag, 6-3	20	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	19	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	39 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	36½	Bee Hive, colored	40
Rockford, R'per C'y	35		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	11,297	2,198
Shingles, m	1,020	1,018
Lath, pieces, m	768	369

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,186	1,197
Shingles, m	2 010	1,300
Lath, pieces, m	873	285

CARGOES—The inquiry for cargoes to-day was only of a fair character, but prices ruled firm and unchanged. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were firm at Saturday's figures.

Cargo schr Wahalla, from Ludington, 15 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 100 m ft short joist and scantling at $12 62½; 12 m pcs lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Pilgrim, from Muskegon, 40 m ft joist and scantling at $12.75; 100 m ft partly Norway boards and strips at $15. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Rowena, from White Lake, 90 m ft common mixed at $13 for inch and $12.50 for two inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from Ludington, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Michelson, from Ludington, 137 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 149 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½, Manistee tally. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50 @2.75
Grand River, ₱ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	3 25@3.50
Railroad ties	13½c
Two Rivers—lumber ₱ m	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—wood ₱ cord	3.50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4 00 @4.30

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@12 50
Joist and scantling	12 50@12.75
Shingles	2 75 @ 3 00
Lath	2 62½@2 75
Pickets	10.00@12 00

Sales were:

AT THE YARDS.

A good demand existed for lumber, and a very firm feeling was noticeable. Following are the prices now ruling:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45 00
First and second clear flooring, together	38.00@40.00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14 00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16 00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, round	13 00@30 00
Lath	2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	21 00
Hickory	35.00@60 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade was quiet, and prices rather favored purchasers. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3 37½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 12s; spring, 10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 57s@57s 6d. Receipts wheat for the last three days, 33,000 qrs, 21,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—1.30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—2 15 p. m.—Wheat, winter 11s 10d; spring, 10s 9d@11s 1d. Corn, 27s 6d. Market dull. Weather fair and favorable.

LONDON, July 30.—Consols, 92½@92¾. Bonds of '62, 91¼; do '65, 91½; do '67, 91¼; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes, 55 francs, 30 cents.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 10¼@1½d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 2,000 bales. California white wheat, 11s 9d@11s 10d; red spring, 10s 9d@11s 1d. Receipts of wheat during past 3 days, 33,000 qrs, of which 21,000 qrs are American. Flour, 27s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,280 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,590 head, on 27 cars, against 293 cars the same time last week. The market opened active and strong at ½ per cent advance on last week's prices. The run of cattle was of an inferior grade, with but few prime lots in the yards. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales: [illegible] head Michigan, av 1,1[illegible] lbs, $5 50; 1,700 head, av 1,297 lbs, $[illegible]; 30 head Michigan, av 902 to 1,139 lbs, $4 25@[illegible]; 32 head Ohio, av 1,291 lbs, $6.50; 230 head Indiana, av 1,060 to 1,412 lbs, $5.25@6 25; 177 head Illinois av 1,098 to 1,338 lbs, $5 37½@6 70; 163 head Cherokee, av 975 lbs, $4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the supply for the week thus far 6 400, against 5,400 the same time last week. Market not yet fairly opened. The run of sheep is poor in quality.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week 6,800 head, against 8,300 the same time last week. Market steady at ¼ per cent advance on last week's prices. The demand is good for stock of an inferior grade. Sales 110 Illinois, 197 lbs, $4.95; 107 Indiana, 236 lbs, $5.00; 90 do, 163 lbs, $4.70; 137 do, 198 lbs, $4.87½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The dry goods market shows some improvement, in consequence of a more general demand from city jobbers, and a better inquiry from out of town. Buyers are appearing in town in larger numbers. The West is well represented, but buyers have not done much in the way of actual purchases, their attention being given more to looking around. The *Daily Bulletin* says holders feel safe in retaining prices firmly at the previous quotations, as the market is not largely stocked in excess of the most moderate demand, and the few sales usual at this season of the year would tend to greater firmness, if not a positive advance. Sprague's new dark prints are in good demand, with some choice styles sold ahead at 12c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30.—COTTON—More active, but lower, with a brisk export demand: sales 4,000 bales; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with a limited export demand; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 40@5 75; common to good extra, $6.25@6 80; good to choice, $6.85@7.30; extra St Louis, $7.10@10 75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower, but rather more active, chiefly for export; receipts, 12,000 bu. No. 2 Western spring, afloat, $1 49@1.50; amber Western, $1.70; winter Western, $1.80. Rye quiet; Western, 73c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; four rowed State, $1.25. Corn in moderate demand for export; receipts, 12,000 bushels; steamer Western mixed, 60@61c; sail do, 62@63½c. Oats dull; receipts 14,000 bushels; Western, 41@49½c; Ohio 44@47c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand at 15½@18½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and weak at 56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess, $13 60@13 75; prime mess, $12.00@13 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 6@6½c; hams, 11½@14c. Middles firm; Western, long clear, 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8@9⅛c; old, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Scarcely so firm; held at 11@12½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with a good demand for new and fresh; dull for old stock; superfine, $4 50@5.00; extra, $6 50@8.00. Wheat firmer; amber, $1.58@1.62; Western, $1.45@1.55. Corn dull; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats firm; mixed, 45c; white, 47c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c. Bacon shoulders, 7½c; sides, 8½c; clear ribs, 9½c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard dull; 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—In fair demand and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 30.—[illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee spring, to arrive, $1.55. Corn [illegible] at 60@61c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Best grade of spring and winter in good demand, at fair prices; medium and low grades heavy and weak; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $6.75. Wheat quiet and steady; new red, $1.60@1.65; old, $1 78; white, $1 80@1.81. Corn—Yellow, 62c; Western mixed, 60@61c. Rye unchanged. Oats 39@40c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Market generally quiet. Wheat a shade higher; sales 7,000 bu Northwestern at $1.35. Corn a shade easier; sales 50,000 bu No. 2 Western at 52½c. Oats—Sales 8,000 bu Ohio at 45c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged; boats scarce.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; XX spring, $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 1, $1.35½; No. 2, $1 27. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 27c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, firm, and 25c higher. Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 new red winter held at $1.55. Corn quiet at 60c. Oats steady at 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, active, but unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; superfine, $5.25; choice family, $7.75@8.25.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; No. 1, $1 72@1.74. Corn dull and lower at 48c. Oats dull and lower at 33@34c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—TOBACCO—Firm; sales, 139 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and [illegible] lots, $13 50@13.75. Bulk shoulders, [illegible]; clear sides, 8½c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@9c; clear sides, 9½c packed. Sugar cured hams, 15@15½c. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; old No. 2 red winter, $1 75; sample, lots new do, $1.68@1.75. Corn in fair demand, but firm; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats dull and lower at 30c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; order lots, $14.00. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 8½@9c; clear sides, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; clear sides, 8c. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Better, at 4 00@4.75.

CATTLE—Dull at 3@6c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 20½@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm at $4.50@9.50. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 55@62c. Oats quiet at 40@42c.

HAY—Dull at 24@26c.

CORN MEAL—Firm at $3.15.

BRAN—Active at $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear sides, 9½@9¾c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and higher for old; sales at $3 00; new, $7 50@7.75. Wheat in good demand for best samples; old, $1.59@1.62; new, $1 45@1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower at 47c. Rye, 73@75c. Oats quiet at 31@33c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; regular, $13.50; city, $13.50. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 8½@9c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; offerings light; 5½, 7½, 7¾, and 8c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; sales at 6½, 8½, and 9c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.70@5.10 for choice.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower, at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan, old, $1 81; amber Michigan, $1.58@1 65; No. 2 red winter, $1 52. Corn a shade better, with good demand; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48½@49c; no grade, 45½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 29@33c; new Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Weak; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 13c; Kingston, 8c for corn.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 740 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 30.

Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, 108 m lumber.
Schr John Hibbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr R. B. King, Pike's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 100 m ft lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 13 bxs fish, 3 tcs lard, and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 10 green hides, and sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow William Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 50 pkgs fish.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Barge Eden Williams, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 140 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Bay de Noque, light.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 521 tons coal.
Schr Despatch, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 30 tubs butter, 100 brls flour, 43 sacks wool, 12 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 26 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Depere, 15 tons iron, 900 m shingles, 100 brls pork.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 318 packages fish, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 1,443 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], 140 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 70 tons iron, 200 tons pig iron.
Bark Cecilia, Kingston, 232 tons pig iron, 145 bars railroad iron.
Bark Winona, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 275 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr New Hampshire, Hamlin, 60 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Hattie Wells, Cleveland, 322 tons coal.
Schr E. W. Davidson, Erie, 6,500 tons coal.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Grand Haven, 34 m staves.
Schr Kate Richmond, Alpena, 225 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph 65 m lumber.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 511 tons coal.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 136 m lumber.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, 133 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Wm. J. Whaling, Milwaukee, 480 tons coal.
Schr Atmosphere, Vermilion, 395 cords stone.
Schr Thos. B. Sheldon, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Joe Vilas, Big Suamico, 170 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr Henry Fitzhugh, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 40 m staves.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 40 cords wood, 40 cords bark.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 125 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Ludington, 114 m lumber.
Schr Otter, Sister Bay, 160 cords wood.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Oswego, 450 tons railroad iron.
Schr L. L. Lamb, Oswego, 470 tons coal.
Schr H. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 113 cords wood.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 1,304 bars railroad iron and sundries.

CLEARED ... July 30.

Schr Alice M. Beers, Bay de Noque, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 brls beef, 9 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, 12,194 bu corn.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop N. [illegible], Sault River, 41 bags seed.
Prop Norman, Portage Entry, 173 bu oats.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 40,099 bu corn, 7 bales broom corn, 557 green hides, 3 brls flour, 25 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Joseph Platt, Oswego, 22,041 bu corn.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, sundries.
Schr Senator Blood, Oswego, 14,0[illegible] bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 36,800 bu corn and [illegible] flour.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 13,300 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Collins' Inlet, [illegible] bu corn, 30 brls mess pork, 10 brls mess beef, and sundries.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 12 bu potatoes.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 37,000 bu wheat.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 30.—We note the following engagements: To Montreal—Prop Scotia, [illegible]. To Kingston—Schr Rosina, corn, [illegible] Lass, corn at 13½c. To Oswego—Knight Templar, wheat at 13½c. To Buffalo—Schrs City of Chicago and Kate Richmond, wheat, 8c; Montana, bark Ozarita, schrs Dick Somers, Bigler, S. V. R. Watson, Brooklyn, corn, Zach Chandler, same.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Grain freights are quiet, but firmer, and carriers ask 7c for corn to Buffalo, 7½c for wheat to the same port, and 13c for wheat to Oswego. We hear of no engagements, and shippers appear to be out of the market.

DETROIT, July 27.—Only one charter was reported: the scow E. F. Gaines, lumber, from Ecorse to Toledo, at $1.50 per m.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Rates unchanged. Charters reported as follows: Prop Gordon Campbell, 1,000 brls salt to Chicago at 18c per brl f o b; schr Wend the Wave, railroad iron to Green Bay City at $1 25 per ton free; schr King Sisters, coal to Marquette at 75c per ton free; schr Elm City, red oak staves, Pigeon Bay to Buffalo at $9 00 per m; schr Charger, coal to Chicago at $1.25 per ton free; schr John Oades, coal to Detroit at 60c per ton free.

Au Sable Harbor.

The Government Engineer in charge of this harbor, in his report, says:

In accordance with instructions I have prepared plans and estimates for extending the north pier 160 feet further this year, which I think will help the channel very much, and throw the current of the river more to the eastward, as the best water is now northeasterly from the mouth of the harbor. I have also estimated the cost of finishing up the south pier, which I consider highly necessary.

With your permission I extended my surveys out over a mile in front of the mouth of the piers and found within a mile of them a bar composed of sand, bearing in a north, northeasterly direction. On this bar the greatest depth I found to be 18 feet, and at the distance I traced it not more than 13 feet. The general depth of water inside of it is from 24 to 42 fathoms, until you approach the shore lines. Outside of the bar, the water gradually deepens. I am sorry that I could not extend the survey to Miller's Point, or the first point north of the harbor, and to Fish Point, or the first point south of the harbor. But I do not feel justified in doing so without permission, and only, indeed, surveyed enough to put beyond doubt the existence of the bar, which is well defined, having a crown extending from 35 to 180 feet in width.

With reference to the future improvements at Au Sable I would recommend that, instead of spending more money at the mouth, there be built upon this bar a breakwater of about three-fourths of a mile to a mile in length, which would not only answer all the purposes of a harbor, not only for the local interests of the place, but also for the general commerce of the lakes, for which this is a central point, but would also afford protection to the docks and shipping which load at them, and thoroughly protect and make more useful the present harbor improvements, for then vessels and steamers could make them, notwithstanding their narrowness, in all weathers.

This work would probably cost approximately for 4,000 feet in length $240,000, and the advantage to the general lake commerce, and to the local interest of the place, would amply warrant such an outlay.

Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, July 27.—Down—Schr Send, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr W. T. Greenwood, Tyrconnel to Garden Island, staves; schr Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr China, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; schr Azov, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr New Dominion of Quebec, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; brig Hercules, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; prop Dominion, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr Maple Leaf, Port Huron to Grand Island, staves; schr Ariadne, Cleveland to Tronto, coal; prop Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr E. H. Rutherford, Port Huron to Garden Island, staves; prop Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Ayr, Bay City to Kingston, timber; brig E. Cohen, Toledo to Oswego, corn; bark Jessie Drummond; schr Theresa; prop Europe, City of London.

UP—Schrs J. M. Macdonald, of Toronto, Parana, T. Perry; steam barge Westford; barges Severn, Saginaw; bark London; barge Spaulding, Collins Bay to Bay City, light; schr Tailor, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, iron ore; schr Mary Taylor, Coburg to Cleveland, iron ore; prop Buckeye, Ogdensburgh to Chicago, general cargo; schr B. Folger, Coburg to Erie, iron ore.

IN HARBOR—Schrs E. A. Dunham, Mary Lydia.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

Lake [illegible].

[illegible] per diem.

STRUCK BOTTOM.—The Philadelphia, laden from Lake Michigan, and drawing 13 feet 9 inches of water, struck heavily on the bottom at the lower extremity of Lake St. Clair, and not far distant from Grosse Point light, as is presumed, doing no damage. Her Captain avers that he was sailing along in the regular channel, and is at a loss to account for the difficulty. It is a matter that should be thoroughly examined, and, if necessary, a buoy or stake should be planted thereon.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.—"The tug Leviathan arrived here this morning with the wreck of the schooner R. P. Mason.

"The steamer John Sherman, formerly a revenue cutter, is in port, with Ward's new barge [illegible], which is discharging cargo at the Iron Company's dock."

A RISE OF WATER.—There has been a rise of water in the Sault Canal within the past two or three days of about three inches.

DROWNED.—John Bassett, belonging to the steamer Chicora, was drowned from that steamer a few days since in Georgian Bay, by accidentally falling overboard. His body was not recovered. He left a wife and three children.

A LONG VOYAGE.—Messrs. Fox & Brownlee have freighted their vessel, the schr J. W. Sargeant, for Montreal. She sailed from Cleveland on Saturday, laden with block stone, and has a distance before her of upward of 800 miles, for which she receives $1,000 in gold.

A CORRECTION.—The Detroit papers of Saturday correct the statement made in the *Evening Wisconsin*, of Milwaukee, that the schooner Dean Richmond, which sailed from Milwaukee in 1856, was the first to leave the Northern lakes for Liverpool, and give the following historical facts:

"The first vessel that ever passed down from the lakes to the ocean, bound for an European port, was the Lily, in 1846. Then followed the bark Arabia and schooner Elizabeth, in 1847; the bark Eureka, in 1848; the schooner Scotia, in 1850; the schooner Cherokee, in 1854, and the brig Reindeer, in 1855. The Lily was lost on her third ocean voyage. To Captain Robert Gaskin, now deceased, formerly of Kingston, Ont., belongs the credit of being the pioneer of the lake and ocean trade."

A Wife Dragged from Her Husband's Arm by a Fraudulent Policeman.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 28.

A gross and somewhat singular indignity was offered last night about 11 o'clock to Mr. Charles Suter and wife, who were on Grant street on their way home from the French concert. As they neared Fourth avenue a ruffian, with his coat buttoned closely up to his neck, approached them, and, asserting that he was a policeman armed with a warrant for the arrest of the lady, dragged her away from her rightful protector. At 2 o'clock this morning the husband was at the Tombs looking for his wife, but scanning carefully the countenance of each policeman who answered roll-call, he failed to discover the man who robbed him of his wife. There is as much mystery in this affair as [illegible]. We cannot fathom the depth of the one or the extent of the other. The woman, to the best of her ability, resented the gross insult offered her in the arrest, and her husband showed equal spirit of determination to prevent the companion his of heart being locked up at the caprice of an unknown official.

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From the Chicago Times, July 12, 1872.

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Wednesday Morning, July 31, 1872.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

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THE MEETING OF MONDAY NIGHT.

The meeting of Monday night was not more remarkable for its vast numbers, the character of the persons in attendance, and its enthusiasm, than it was for the intellectual entertainment afforded. Instead of the stereotyped praises of General Grant, and descriptions, like that of Conkling, of how Grant, alone and unaided, by his single sword, repelled the Confederates and destroyed Lee's army, there was a discussion of political issues. Instead of an arraignment of Jeff. Davis and his associates for treason, there was a consideration of the National finances. Instead of elaborate essays upon the necessity of negro suffrage, there were earnest appeals for the preservation of the civil and political liberties of all citizens. Instead of fighting the war all over again, and insisting that there is the same necessity for governing ten States with military power in 1872 that there was in 1862, there was an expression of broad sympathy for all men who are seeking [...] in the language of Hate, Revenge, War, and appeals for the bayonet and martial law, there was a universal demand for Peace, Reconciliation, Civil Government, Supremacy of Law, and the union of all classes and sections for the common good of the whole country. The speeches of Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, Governor Blair, Mr. Hoyne, and Mr. Coolbaugh were vastly different from the matter furnished by the advocates of Hate and the admirers of Personal Government. In all these speeches there was a thorough discussion of the practical questions of the day. There was a discussion of the National finances, and of the way they are administered; critical examinations of the reports and statements of the Treasury officers; a sharp contrast of these reports with the actual facts; and a pressing demand for a change in both the policy of the Government and the men who administer it.

There was a review of the Administration in all branches of the Civil Service; the peculations, defalcations, and unjust levies of the Collectors, Assessors, Paymasters, Postmasters, Weighers, Inspectors, Clerks, and others charged with the custody of public moneys, were discussed, and a thorough reform of the system under which this dishonesty is practised and encouraged was urged with proper force.

The official conduct of the members of the Cabinet, who share the responsibilities of Government with Grant, was presented upon the evidence. The exposure was remarkable, not only for the character of the transactions, but from the number of Cabinet officers implicated. It is a striking circumstance in the history of this Administration that General Grant has not removed any Cabinet officer whose official conduct is open to impeachment for pecuniary gain; and it is equally true that those Cabinet officers who have been forced to retire were men who would neither buy others nor sell themselves, and who absolutely refused to let their Departments be used for extortion or fraud.

At the meeting on Monday night, instead of the song that "The King can do no wrong," it was demonstrated that the contrary was the fact. It was shown that General Grant was innocent of the least conception of the duties and responsibilities of his office; that he held the office not as a trust, but a gift to himself, with the privilege of so using it that he could realize the greatest amount of personal profit to himself, his relatives, his friends, his staff, and those associated with him in business. The President's public policy, and so much of his personal conduct as he has forced upon the public attention, were thoroughly examined. His shortcomings as an officer; his contempt for all the proprieties of official life; his selfish sacrifice of duty for personal gain; his weakness for gifts; his thorough conviction that this Government is for the time a personal perquisite bestowed upon him, to be used by him according to his own personal taste and will; and his persistent defence of dishonest subordinates, to whom he is under pecuniary obligations, or bound by domestic relations,—hitherto unknown in the office of President, and so wholly inconsistent with the principles of American institutions,—were presented to the meeting on Monday night.

Of course, such matters are not discussed at Grant meetings. There the defects of Grant's Administration are covered with praises of what Mr. Lincoln did in his lifetime. The operations of Creswell and Robeson are ignored that tremendous eulogies may be uttered upon E. M. Stanton. The fact that the Government has been changed from one of responsibility to the law to a personal one in which the President's will is supreme, is answered by allegations that eleven years ago it was necessary to resort to war to suppress armed Rebellion, and Rebellion may arise again in the next century. At these meetings, held to support Grant and the corrupt Civil Service force, the demand for the protection of life, liberty, and property against illegal proceedings is answered by the cry of Ku-Klux; and, under the pretence of suppressing Ku-Klux, these men have seized the power to depose State Governments, and clothed the President with dictatorial powers over the lives and liberty of the people of all the States.

The meeting on Monday night, in its intellectual features, carried the hearers back to the days when, at Republican meetings, there was nothing else heard than the demand for free speech, personal and political liberty, the supremacy of law, the subordination of the bayonet to judicial process, and the responsibility of all officers to the people, whom they were chosen to serve. These were the doctrines proclaimed by the friends of Horace Greeley, by both Democrats and Republicans, and appear in brilliant contrast with the present Republican doctrine, that the people owe a personal allegiance to Grant, which he has the right to demand and to enforce.

A NEW ERA.

In his speech, on Monday evening, Mr. Hoyne alluded, in very fitting terms, to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, by the Baltimore Convention. "Strictly speaking," said he, "Mr. Greeley is not a partisan candidate. He is far above the drill-sergeants and bummers of any party organization. I hail it as one of the most cheering signs of the period that this is so; that the people themselves have thrown aside the shackles of party action, and seem spontaneously rising *en masse* to assert their power in reforming abuses and demanding the removal of the present Administration."

The adherents of the Administration call Greeley's nomination at Baltimore a great apostasy. No doubt! Political history has never seen apostasy on so large a scale. But the question is, What sort of apostasy is it that has befallen? Is it an apostasy from good to evil, or from evil to good? Is it apostasy from impracticability to wisdom, or from prudence to unmanageable obstinacy? For there are more kinds of apostasy than one. Adherence to an ancient political faith in vast masses is of little value in itself. On the other hand, there is no more hopeful sign of the substantial wisdom and virtue of a great people than the capacity, on the part of a mighty political organization, to re-examine its ancient ways, and, without formally disbanding, without inviting chaos, and reducing itself to mere political elements and helpless units, to seize upon the lever by which the future may be moved in the right direction, and an impulse for real good be given to the march of events.

At this critical juncture the Democracy of this country has given evidence, very surprising perhaps, of this wisdom; and a more hopeful fact has never been witnessed in the history of free communities. Let us look a little closely into this, for it is full of the most interesting political teachings, and touches the question of the stability and progressiveness of free institutions. Without party organization, it has so often been said, free institutions cannot be worked at all. Of this truism in politics there can be no doubt. But parties have a tendency to petrify and fossilize themselves in the course of time. Their watchwords and principles necessarily become more or less obsolete. There arises a great danger; which, in practice, has been found fatal to freedom. It is the danger that the party may degenerate into a mere faction, aiming at power for itself alone, as a mere organization; dead to the growth of facts, and to the new needs of a new time; assuming thus, insensibly, a hostile attitude to the nation. At moments when the danger declares itself, the cry generally arises for a new party; and, as we may remember, that cry was heard in many quarters in this country a year ago. But the formation of a new party is the most difficult of all political operations, and, indeed, has rarely ever been effected successfully in one campaign. What happens in unwise and politically untrained communities, like those of Southern Europe, when the effort is made, is the formation of a new clique or coterie. And, as this is repeated over and over again, the political world breaks up into factions; and legislatures or representative bodies lose all substantial power until the monarchy or executive has its own way altogether.

But, if it is difficult to form a new party, equally difficult has it hitherto been found to bring about an entire change of front, a complete modification of moral temper, a reconsideration of purpose and principle, on the part of a great party, committed, by the action of long years, to a superseded and condemned programme. This, then, is the supreme dilemma of free peoples and liberal institutions, operating through publicity and debate in the forum and with the pen. And on one horn of this dilemma they will be found, if history be scrutinized, to have been almost invariably impaled. We can recall no more remarkable achievement in the civil annals of any free people than the great flank movement in American politics by which this difficulty has been surmounted. Twelve months back the future appeared almost desperate, because of the complete capture of the Republican party by a clique of office-holders, with the President at their head, on the one hand; and, on the other, because of the apparently irrevocable adhesion of the Democracy to impracticable and obsolete views. Between two party organizations, absorbing all political elements, as it might appear, there might have seemed no place for collective effort to cleanse the politics of the nation. But a way was found.

All this indicates the commencement of the new era in American politics. For the first time in this country's political history there is a definite prospect that its destinies may be guided under the inspiration of general principles, unaffected by the curse of sectional antagonism. The new party which is arising is pregnant with the thought that, in order to do justice to every interest in the country, the idea of antagonism between its parts must be extirpated wholly from the mind. And it is possessed, also, by this sound feeling, that, whatever may be the remedies required for the griefs that arise out of the dead body of chattel slavery, further repression is not the right method. Hitherto the moral and pacific or civic side of the great reconstruction of affairs made necessary by the civil war has never yet been undertaken at all. President Johnson's unwise course, with its consequences in reviving secessionist hopes in the South, so exasperated and alarmed the North that President Grant was elected to hold the South down, rather than to reorganize affairs in the sense of peace and mutual good will.

There can be little doubt that Horace Greeley will be the next President; and that he will be elected by a combination of the Liberal Republican, and, as they are now beginning to be called, Liberal Democratic, parties. Does not this suggest the true nomenclature for the victorious and beneficent party of the future? Suppose this party—one now in its platform and its candidates—drops the words Republican and Democratic, which now answer to nothing, and simply calls itself the Liberal party. Names are important things; and some very valuable results would be promoted by this new baptism. It would force upon all people the perception that those who do not adhere to the new movement are, as the fact is, in one way or another, illiberal; it would bury catchwords which suggest the hatreds and bloodshed of a dreadful time; and, above all, it would get rid of the absurdity of classifying opposing parties and principles by the words Republican and Democratic, in a country where *everybody* is Republican and Democratic. Is it not nonsense that, where nobody thinks of establishing royalty or abridging popular power, one party should so long have called itself Republican, and the other Democratic?

GREELEY AS A PEACE-MAKER.

The Republican party at the North consisted largely, in 1860, of cool, calculating men, who measured politics from a dollar-and-cent standpoint, and, seeing that it would not *pay* for the South to rebel merely on account of the election of Lincoln, they erroneously concluded that the South would not rebel. Never were four millions of voters so completely confounded and astonished as at the prompt and systematic energy with which the South proceeded to secede the moment it was known that Lincoln had been elected. This astonishment and misapprehension invariably occur whenever cool and calculating people, who are thinking of profit, have to deal with emotional and impulsive people, whose action is controlled by wholly different motives. The South went into the Rebellion mainly because they believed it necessary to vindicate their self-respect and maintain their honor. The Republican party failed to see wherein the honor and self-respect of the South would be compromised by Lincoln's election or vindicated by a rebellion. Had they foreseen that a rebellion would follow his election, it is doubtful if he could have been elected.

Many Republicans show the same inability to comprehend the South to-day as they did twelve years ago. They will be as much astounded to find that the election of Horace Greeley will make Peace, as they were to learn that Lincoln's election had made War. In proof that Horace Greeley's election will make peace between the South and the North, the whites and the blacks, the Rebels and the Government, we might rest content with the testimony of the ex-Rebels themselves and of the late Democratic party. Their assurance, that there would be a rebellion if Lincoln were elected in 1860, was no more frank, honest, impulsive, or true, than their present assurance that there will be peace all around if Greeley is elected. They fulfilled their own prediction then, and they will fulfil it now.

If twelve millions of people have been induced to base their pledge of peace and reconciliation on an apparently slight basis, so much the easier is it to make peace on that basis. But there are profound reasons why the election of Greeley should satisfy the South, without countenancing the crazy invention of the Grantites, that Greeley favors, or they expect, pensions to Rebel soldiers, or any other boon to Rebels, as such, than the just and urgent one of Amnesty.

Mr. Greeley has won the hearts of the Southern people honestly and nobly by resolutely refusing, throughout the War, to hate them, and by always regarding them, in the face of great unpopularity at the North, as brethren contending for what they deemed their rights and interests. He has laid the moral responsibility of the War at the door of slavery, and not upon the shoulders of individual leaders. Now that slavery is gone, the moral responsibility has gone with it, and all throughout the land should assume the equal rights of citizens. This enables every past sympathizer with slavery to vote for him without compromising his principles, though they know that he has done more than any other, save, perhaps, Lincoln, to abolish slavery.

But they also feel that Greeley's honest hatred of all shams and corruptions would cause him to weed out the carpet-bag harpies who are now eating out the substance of the South in Federal and State offices. The class who have burdened the Southern States with nearly $200,000,000 of debt will go out of power. The United States Marshals who draw $2,000 per day for Court expenses, as in North Carolina, will be abolished. Immigration will no longer be repelled by the present enormous taxes, and the prospect of being compelled to redeem, at par in gold, State bonds for which the State received only seven cents on the dollar.

The vast South—having twice the area of the North, and less than half our population, from which immigration has been shut out for a century, first by slavery, then by the War, and more recently by the troubles growing out of the admission of the negro to political equality—will then heartily encourage immigration, and will enter on a new career of growth and progress. Heretofore we could not make the Rebels accept cheerfully the results of the War. We have driven our horse to water, but we could not make him drink. But in voting for Greeley, as the whole Rebel element will, the South ratifies negro equality, and, while still maintaining the rights of the blacks, the millions of whites resume their lawful ascendency and control over the local affairs of their States. They concede political equality to the blacks for the sake of securing that return to political ascendency to which their numbers, wealth, and intellectual superiority entitle them.

The Southern understanding with Greeley, therefore, involves no secret compact,—nothing but what is known to the whole American people. They understand him because he first understood them. He sacrifices no principle, no jot or tittle of his life-long devotion to freedom. Nor are they required to admit away anything of their former faith concerning slavery and secession, except that it has been overthrown by the fortunes of war, and is now buried under the Constitutional Amendments. On the new and present issues, concerning Amnesty and Civil Service Reform, the interests of ex-Rebels and ex-Unionists are the same. This renders Horace Greeley a strictly National candidate, the first since Zachary Taylor. He will be elected by a National vote, in which Unionists and ex-Rebels, Abolitionists and ex-Slaveholders, Republicans and Democrats, South and North, will heartily and nearly equally unite.

ETHIOPIA.

The letters received from Livingstone and Stanley furnish us with a more exalted opinion of the resources and population of the country the former is exploring, and lessen, at the same time, our apprehensions of the dangers encountered by him in his exploration. The negroes of Ethiopia, generally, are pictured as an agricultural and trading people, holding commerce with each other and with Arab merchants, through regular fairs, very much as our English ancestors did three centuries ago, or as the Hindoos did prior to the ascendency of England in India, or as the Jews did during the most advanced of the Old Testament period. Their Generals are also their Governors, and, like some people in this country, they feel in no need of any other Government than that of their military chief. Mr. Livingstone's compliments to the beauty of the African women create some distrust, by their tone and style, that the letters were written by Stanley rather than Livingstone. Such skepticism, however, is probably fallacious. Livingstone is evidently in a country which he likes, and which must possess some attractions, or he could not remain there so long and so comfortably. He has a taste for discovering the sources of the Nile which seems at first sight rather topographical. But if, as it now appears, he combines with this a fine esthetic appreciation of the loveliness of the Ethiopian belles, the world will concede to the eminent and self-sacrificing missionary a fair allowance of human nature after all.

It is curious that, in one respect, these Africans are even ahead of our Western civilization. The efforts made by European nations to secure for trade an exemption from the effects of war aim only to arrive at what the Ethiopians, out of pure common sense, have always enjoyed. Their fairs are open, and their women pass to and from them regardless of the wars which may be raging among the ruder sex. Womanhood is here recognized in a manner which ancient chivalry might envy, while commerce is respected in a degree which civilizes have not yet been able to imitate.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The Indian policy of the President met with a hearty approval at the Philadelphia Convention. Under the old system, the Government made appropriations and the Indians were robbed. Under the new system, the Government has doubled or trebled its appropriations, and now both Indians and Government are plundered. Under the old system, the Government voted each Indian a limited supply of clothing and money. Now it undertakes to provide for him as it does for soldiers in the army. The Indian, however, gets no more to eat or wear than he did before, and gets no money, though the expenditure is vastly increased. The fact is, the great "humanity" which commanded the new system owes its favor to the fact that there is an immense amount of money in it.

A Montana paper calls public attention to the way in which the new system is carried out. The Government has advertised for supplies for certain tribes in that Territory, and among the items which the Government offers to buy are 292,000 pounds of bacon; 106,200 pounds of Rio coffee; 285,000 pounds of family soap; 315,000 pounds of salt, together with proportionate amounts of beef, flour, and sugar. How much beef, flour, or sugar the Indians will ever get is problematical, though such articles would be useful if they were ever delivered. But Indians never eat bacon or salt, and care nothing for coffee, and no Indian would degrade himself by using soap for any purpose that it is used for by civilized people.

These facts are certainly known at Washington. They certainly must be known to the Indian Department. General Parker, himself an Indian, for refusing to be a party to the robbery of his race, or to a division of the money voted nominally to the Indians among a gang of adventurers, was forced by Grant to leave the Indian Office to make room for a more willing agent of the Ring. But while it is well known that Indians have no use for soap, and will not touch bacon or salt, these are staple articles in the Territories. The meat, and salt, and soap will not be wasted. The Government pays for the transportation of all these supplies to Montana; they are thus brought to the very doors of the traders and dealers. Admitting that they are actually and honestly delivered to the Indians, the latter having no more use for them than for an equal weight of Seneca stone, the persons having the exclusive privilege to trade with the Indians will have possession of the whole supply at their own terms. The Indians, having the soap, bacon, and salt on their hands, are not permitted to sell them to whoever will give them the most money for the articles; the Indians are compelled to trade with certain persons, who obtain the exclusive privilege from the Administration. The Indians of Montana, having 190 tons of bacon, worth in Montana, perhaps, $250 per ton, must throw it away, or exchange it at $10 per ton for such other articles as the traders may give them. These traders then find ready market, among the white settlers, for their bacon. So with the salt and the soap.

When it is remembered that the Indians in Montana are but a small portion of those whom the Government has undertaken to supply with bacon, soap, and salt; that, in these three articles alone, the Government will expend, perhaps, a million of dollars in all parts of the country, the reason why the Indian policy of the Government was so enthusiastically applauded at Philadelphia is obvious. The great test of every policy of Grant's Administration is, "Is there money in it?" This Indian policy has trebled the expenditure for the support of the Indians, and thrown, of course, an immense additional sum in the hands of the followers of Grant. Secretary Delano is the man who is responsible for the delivery, at nominal cost, to the traders in the Territories, of these vast supplies of bacon, salt, and soap, paid for out of the National Treasury.

Juarez's death has made Lerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of Mexico, until such time as an easily-bribed Congress shall order an election for that office. The new President enters upon his duties at an auspicious time. The different rebellions are virtually at an end, and a great statesman could put the country into the foremost rank of Spanish-American Republics. Unfortunately, Tejada is not a great statesman. He is a born intriguer, a very godfather of revolutions, always ready to be sponsor for every nameless and causeless bantling of a revolt. He has practically been under arrest for the last year, on account of his undisguised sympathy with the rebellion just crushed. The curses he has heaped on his country, by aiding and abetting treason against her, will probably come speedily home, and he, himself, will be driven from his position by a new revolt.

In the days when man was everything and woman nothing, it was correct enough to say, "A person, whatever *his* beliefs may be, can do so-and-so." But, as woman has forced her way up, she has rebelled against the masculine possessive, and demanded that we should use the phrase: "Whatever his or her beliefs may be." This is not only cumbrous, but unmelodious. We are not, however, prepared to indorse the remedy proposed by an eccentric philologist. He says that a new word should be formed, equivalent to "his or her," and suggests "hizer" as the most suitable one. This hybrid is to be declined: "Hesh, hizer, himer." The circular which contains this proposition closes with the words:

Should this addition be acceptable to persons speaking and writing the English language, I will subsequently propose a number of new words, as analogous improvements.

For the sake of preventing any "analogous improvements," we trust that all persons speaking and writing the English language will hasten to signify how unacceptable this addition to it is.

Nashville has a nightly sensation in the shape of a white "something," which glides through a certain ravine near the city, from 9 p.m. to early morning. It has been repeatedly chased, both by boys and policemen, but manages to elude capture,—how, we are not told. The negroes are greatly excited by its appearance. They declare it to be the ghost of a colored woman who was burned to death last fall. A negress living near the ravine says that two headless persons come to her house repeatedly, and dance a demoniac waltz, which results in overturning all her furniture. Two colored women who went by the haunted spot about midnight saw the ghost, and were so terrified that they ran half a mile. One of them is not expected to survive the fright. If some scientific man in Nashville will investigate this phenomenon, as Dr. Johnson did the Cock-lane ghost, but without the Doctor's overweening credulity, he will confer a substantial benefit upon his credulous fellow-citizens.

Hon. David Sankey, ex-State Senator of Pennsylvania and editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, is confined with a herd of common felons in the jail of Lawrence County. His offence consisted in the publication (without comment) of the following affidavit:

State of Pennsylvania, Lawrence County, ss:—Personally appeared before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the First Ward, city of New Castle, in said county, James Whippo, a resident of Shenango Township, in said county, who, being duly sworn according to law, says that he was at the primary meeting of the Republican party in said Township of Shenango held on the 1st day of June, 1872; that William C. Harbison, of said township, was chosen Judge of said meeting; that when the meeting was opened for receiving votes said William C. Harbison received the tickets from the voters and put them in a hat, which he held between his knees. During said meeting I saw the said William C. Harbison take tickets out of the hat, and, without counting them, throw them upon the floor, and substitute other tickets in their place from his pockets, not received from voters. JAMES WHIPPO.

Sworn and subscribed to this 24th day of June, A. D. 1872. WILLIAM PORTER, Alderman.

The Libel law of Pennsylvania—a law almost two centuries old—allowed this Harbison, thus convicted of fraud, to throw into prison the man who told the people of the crime. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Under that law, a thief cannot be called a thief." Last winter, an earnest effort was made to repeal it. The Philadelphia "Ring," in which Cameron, Grant's Senator; Hartranft, Grant's candidate for Governor; and Kemble, member of Grant's National Committee, are conspicuous, defeated the repeal. The downfall of Tammany had proved the power of an untrammelled press, and they were determined to guard their thefts from the public gaze. So Sankey lies in prison, and Harbison goes free.

Henry Wilson has tried to evade the onus of his Know-N[othingism by pleading that] he acted with that party without [...] to its principles. In 1856, shortly after he was elected to the Senate by a Legislature with 419 Know-Nothings out of 416 members, he delivered an oration at Boston, in which he was reported to have spoken as follows:

In the heart of the foreigner beats not a single noble impulse, not one single throb of patriotism! He is so brutal and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but a cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other outlandish dish, fit only for hogs of the street or pen. All the oaths in the world cannot bind them.

Some tell me that many foreigners are intelligent—yes, intelligent! How in the name of Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic-looking face of his, show it to me.

We must change the laws of the land, and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office—villains and ruffians who congregate in and around our villages and large cities, and live by stealing and begging from Americans. Some say they have rights. So they have—the right to live under our laws, and till the soil, and do as we bid. They are inferior in intellect and intelligence to the Americans, and they must be and shall be put down and kept down, if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet and with powder and lead.

For a man who did not believe in Know-Nothingism, this is moderately strong language,—strong enough to be remembered by the foreign-born citizens, whom Senator Wilson then vilified in order to get office for himself, and whom he now fawns upon for the self-same reason.

The last charge against Cramer, Grant's brother-in-law, and, therefore, Minister at Copenhagen, is made by a boy named Lake, from Memphis, Tenn. Lake says that he, when at school at Leipsic, quarrelled with Cramer, then Consul there; that Cramer called him a thief, etc.; that he demanded an apology, and afterwards, although a mere boy he struck Cramer with his fist, knocking his hat into the ditch. He goes on to say that he was arrested and brought before a Justice; that the latter offered, with Cramer's consent, to let him off, on account of his youth, with a slight fine; that the reverend Consul refused to allow any mitigation of the punishment; and that he was actually sentenced to a year's imprisonment for striking one blow at the man who had called him a thief and refused to apologize. He served half his term, and was then released by the intercession of Minister Bancroft.

One of Leech's most characteristic cartoons was a sketch of a fashionable house in London left in charge of the servants during the summer season. The domestics' parents, brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, uncles, aunts, and lovers were represented as lounging on the damask furniture in the superb parlors, smoking, drinking, playing cards and the accordion, and pounding the piano and each other. The customs thus portrayed have found their way to New York. The *Commercial Bulletin* notices one elegant residence, which the servants left in charge have sub-let to a well-known tailor, who has it filled with his employes. And another, which two women have converted into a laundry, so that its yard and garden are festooned with red shirts, overalls, and other articles of attire.

Mr. E. P. Whipple writes of Heinrich Heine in a strain very foreign to his usual mildness. He says: "In real cynicism, Byron was a child as compared with Heine. The German author has the true vitriol of licentious unrestraint, and *burns* his misanthropy into the receptive mind. * One feels in reading him that, on the whole, he is an emissary of the devil." It will now be in order for some one to show that Heine was an incarnate angel, too good for the wicked world he blessed by his life, and for the carping critics who blaspheme against his fair fame.

The great English strikes are substantially over, and the workingmen are reckoning their losses and gains. The sum of the whole matter is, that their wages are, on an average, 15 per cent higher, and the commodities they consume are, on an average, 20 per cent higher. Any man can calculate for himself how much the strikers have benefited themselves.

POLITICAL.

Jay A. Hubbell, of Houghton, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth Michigan District, nominated at Ludington, Monday. He had, on the 30th ballot, 26 votes to 20 for Hiram A. Burt of Marquette.

—The candidates for Congress in Dakota—election Oct. 8—are Moses K. Armstrong, Democratic and Liberal; Judge W. W. Brookings and Colonel G. C. Moody, rival Republicans.

—The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, reviewing the situation in Illinois, says of the Fourth District: "A Grant majority is conceded of 4,000." Conceded by whom? Certainly not by anybody in the district. If Hurlbut felt reasonably sure of 25 majority, he might be as happy as he is virtuous.

—Thomas Raines, State Treasurer of New York, elected by the Republicans last year, is active in his support of Greeley. He has collected facts in regard to the corruption of the last Legislature, and proposes to state all he knows about it on the stump this fall.

—Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, N. Y., a well-known Republican, and member of the recent State Constitutional Convention, has taken the stump for Greeley.

—The Boston *Herald* says: "The Grant papers in this State should not feel so bad that the people were willing to take 'anybody to beat Grant.' This certainly argues that Grant is not a popular man; and last year nearly all these same papers were ready and anxious for 'anybody to beat Butler.' Sometimes a man makes himself so offensive that 'anybody to beat him' is welcome."

—The Greeley Electors-at-Large, in North Carolina, are Zebulon B. Vance and T. J. Jarvis. Governor Vance is running for the United States Senate, vice Pool, while his brother, Robert B. Vance is running for a seat in Congress.

—The Greeley list of Republican voters at Lockport, N. Y., had given upward of 250 names, at last accounts.

—James Lyons, of Richmond, the Virginia impracticable, wishes it understood that, while he is not for Greeley, he is by no means for Grant. He wants a straight ticket.

—To the question, "How many more such men as Austin Blair, Charles S. May, Jacob Ferris, and Randolph Strickland, the Administrationists can lose in Michigan and still have hopes of success in November?" the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, which holds a Federal office, has the hardihood to say:

Well, there are perhaps twice as many more "such men" in the State, or possibly a dozen. But, even if there are twenty of that sort, we can lose them all, and be better assured of success without than with them. Is that satisfactory?

But, according to Mr. J. J. Bagley, of Detroit, the Federal office-holding party in Michigan want help, and "want it like h——l."

—James Smith, Jr., is President of the Greeley Club at St. Paul, Minn.

—The Fairfield (Iowa) *Democrat* says that James F. Wilson, in his late speech at that place, had nothing to say about Grant and Wilson. They are pretty bitter pills for him, and if he has to take them, he don't propose to say anything out it.

—Colonel H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

—Judge Martin Grover is an ardent Greeley man, and predicts that New York will give him 100,000 majority.

—The Auburn (N. Y.) *News* publishes a list of 120 Republicans who announce their intention to support Horace Greeley, and among them are Dr. Horatio Robinson, Dr. L. Briggs, George R. Choate, C. E. Coates, George S. Westlake, B. W. Beardsley, Thos. Towne, Charles O'Brien, Thomas N. Choate, Joseph Choate, W. B. Rochester, A. H. Clark, George W. King, D. T. Adams, James Deering, etc., etc.

—At Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., there is a Republican stampede to Greeley. The list starts off with the following names: Joseph Atwater, Wm. N. Brockway, C. H. Sherman, Sherman Brown, Lorenzo Bennett, V. T. Stones, A. Stone, P. C. Kingsbury, John P. Bunn, Wm. Wakeley, D. B. Corey, R. D. Benedict, J. McIntosh, A. D. Brown, Charles O. Newton, and many others.

—Henry W. Taylor, of Canandaigua, N. Y., a life-long Republican of eminence and purity of character, and a former Judge of the Supreme Court, appeared last week, in the Ontario *Repository*, in an able address to Republicans in behalf of Greeley. Judge Taylor makes his argument clear and conclusive, and it must have decided weight in Ontario County.

—The Greeley revolt is destined to carry all before it in New Hampshire. The Portsmouth *Times* says:

If Greeley gains from the Republican ranks in other parts of the State as he will in this city and county, he will carry New Hampshire by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

—Thomas Davis, of Bristol, one of the most eminent Republicans of Rhode Island, has [...]

PERSONAL.

The Princess Mathilde's hotel in Paris has just been sold for £640,000.

—Commodore William C. Nicholson, of the navy, died, last week, in Philadelphia.

—P. H. Watson, the new President of Erie, is boring for oil, on his grounds at Ashtabula.

—The Rev. Dr. Gulliver, of Galesburg, Ill., has received a call to the pastorate of a church in Binghamton, N. Y.

—The Princess Imperial of Germany, Queen Victoria's oldest daughter, has seven children, three of whom are sons.

—Julius L. Clarke, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, is to attend the statistical Convention in St. Petersburg.

—The Princess Thyra, of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales, is lying dangerously ill at Milan.

—It is rumored that George W. Childs, the millionaire newspaper man of Philadelphia, is negotiating for one of the leading New York journals.

—Father Gavazzi hasn't made as large collections in Cincinnati and St. Louis as he hoped for.

—The death of the wife of Mr. Sylvanus T. Cozzens, formerly of West Point, is announced.

—The Hon. A. C. Harding, of Monmouth, Ill., is sick abed with the diabetes, with little or no prospect of his recovery.

—Bishop Clarkson, in consequence of sickness occasioned by exposure to heat, has postponed his visit to Dakota until December.

—Andrew Whistler, of Terre Haute, Ind., whistled and two of them came to him. Andy gave No. 1 $225, married No. 2, and went hence without delay.

—Laura S. Webb, the fair publisher of the sprightly sheet known as *South St. Louis*, announces that she is "on the fence" in politics.

—The Countess Edla, morganatic wife of the King of Portugal, is described as attending a court dinner smothered in rouge and pearl powder, weighted with rubies and diamonds, laden with gold fringe, and dragging a train of crimson velvet six yards in length from the drawing-room to the dining-room and back again.

Deviltries of the Kiowa Indians.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of yesterday, you have an account of depredations committed by Kiowa Indians. The correspondent, however, has only mentioned one-quarter of the many murderous outrages they have perpetrated on the people of Northwestern Texas. Being myself a witness to many acts of bloodshed of the most harrowing description, committed by these bloodthirsty savages, I agree with the correspondent in thinking that a reform in the Indian policy, as it regards this tribe, is greatly needed. This time last year, a party of Kiowa Indians, numbering about 100 to 150, under the immediate command of their war-chief, Sa-tan-ta, surprised, at Salt Creek, Texas, a wagon-train carrying forage for the use of the troops at Fort Griffin. As soon as the Indians were seen, the wagon-master corralled his wagons, and the teamsters, 10 in number, prepared to give them battle. They succeeded in keeping them off some time, until Sa-tan-ta dismounted his warriors and renewed the fight on foot. Suffice it to say that only 3 out of the 10 brave men escaped, and even they were badly wounded. The wagon-master, who had received a ball in the thigh, was captured while still alive, fastened to a wheel of one of the wagons by a chain, and burned to death. All the other victims were horribly mutilated. I myself saw them a few hours after the occurrence, and the terrible scene I witnessed I shall never forget.

Soldiers under command of Colonel McKenzie went in pursuit, and followed the trail as far as the North Fork of the Red River, but, owing to the heavy rain, there lost it; but the trail was not needed. Sa-tan-ta returned to Fort Sill, and openly boasted of his exploit, making use of the expression that "He was now square with the people of Texas." The fact of his arrest, with Sa-tank and Big Tree, is well known; so I will not dwell on it.

I could enumerate many instances of the barbarous cruelty of this tribe, were I not fearful of occupying too much space in your valuable paper.

Salt Creek is the "Dark and Bloody Ground" of Texas. For 4 or 5 miles after you leave the Creek, travelling east, you continually pass the graves of men murdered by these savages. First, the graves of four colored men, killed, scalped, their entrails dragged out, and stomachs stuffed with flour; next, the grave of an unfortunate mail-stage driver; and, a little further on, the last resting-place of the seven teamsters above spoken of.

The last and crowning "devilment" is the killing of Colonel McKenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry, and his escort, at that place, while *en route* to one of the frontier posts under his command. That part of the country is becoming rapidly depopulated, and immigration there has entirely stopped. Is this state of things to last? Is it not about time that the Government should take some steps toward the punishment of these fiends incarnate, the Kiowa Indians? Yours respectfully, HENRY D. GREGG.

CHICAGO, July 28.

The Woman's Home.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have seen some articles in your paper about the Woman's Home. I know there are very many ladies in the city who, like myself, have enjoyed the comforts and elegancies of that very best of institutions. I and they must feel indignant to hear anything said against its reputation. I not only boarded there for a year, but I was employed there for a time in a department, where I knew as much of the habits of the inmates as anybody. I know that any departure from the rules of propriety was punished by expulsion from the house, and that the managers mean to keep it just what it is,—a first-class boarding-house for respectable workingwomen, where they can have more of the luxuries, and comforts, and home-feeling than they can get anywhere else for the same money, or any money. The house is furnished beautifully throughout. It is kept as clean and nice as can be. There are elegant parlors for the inmates to receive their company in. There is the reading-room, where the ladies can go at will, and see the papers and periodicals from all over the country. And, if any lady who has ever enjoyed the protection and benefits of the Woman's Home should depart and say aught against its high respectability, she does not deserve to be an inmate. Outsiders may say what they please, but I do not think they can injure it, for it is too well known, and too widely respected.

A FRIEND OF THE WOMAN'S HOME.

CHICAGO, July 30.

—The Germans are talking of celebrating the 2d of September, the anniversary of the capture of Sedan, as a day of national rejoicing, and, indeed, of making it a regular anniversary occasion to commemorate German unity, in the same way that our Fourth of July is celebrated each year in memory of the achievement of national independence.

VIENNA.

American Influence in Europe.

Operation of the Meeting and Press Laws in Austria.

The World's Fair, and the Question of Lodgings.

Over-Crowding in Vienna, and Its Physical and Moral Results.

The Hungarian Elections—How Wallachians Do Their Voting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, July 5.

A Chicago young lady friend of mine, who is pursuing her musical studies in this city, informed her landlady, yesterday morning, that

"TO-DAY IS OUR GREATEST AMERICAN HOLIDAY."

"Indeed," replied Frau T., "wait; I'll run and get my almanac, and we will look it up." The almanac was brought and searched, but no such saints as Washington, Jefferson, or Franklin were found to be designated in it. Consequently, it was very difficult to persuade Frau T. that the Fourth of July is a holiday. From the above, you will at once perceive that I shall be unable to give you a description of how the Fourth, the most glorious of all national holidays, was celebrated in Vienna. The Austrian almanac does not contain it, and of American residents there are here too few to organize a celebration, unless the initiatory steps be taken by the American Minister or the American Consul. But, as both these gentlemen are now absent from the city, the American Eagle had to keep silent.

However slight importance may be ascribed [in] foreign lands, they are nevertheless

THE LEAVEN

that helps to develop European democratic ideas. Wherever one turns now in Europe, the influence of our Republican institutions is too palpable not to be seen. American reapers, American horse-cars, American sewing-machines, and thousands of other articles of American manufacture, tend to bring the American Republic nearer European Monarchies. Of course, the opposition to everything coming from the United States is great on the part of those who turn with abhorrence from everything that is tainted with Republicanism or hails from a Republic, and who still believe that by "Divine right" one class of men are to rule over another; but the stream of public opinion can no longer be dammed up. Hardly a day passes but that

AMERICAN PRINCIPLES,

and practical illustrations of American political life, are quoted either in the press or in meetings. Only to-day, a Vienna journal, while speaking of a remark that was made by another (reactionary) paper in regard to "Metternich lending his illustrious name and nobility to make the present citizen-Ministry respectable," concludes its article thus: "The time is near at hand when the nobility of this country will take the back seat. All the mishaps and misfortunes that befel Austria, and that brought her to the verge of ruin, are wholly traceable to her nobility. It must come here, as it is in America, where old Mr. Lincoln told a young Prince who wished to impress upon him the importance of his noble birth, that he did not think that would stand much in the way of his getting along." The fight

BETWEEN LIBERALISM AND CONSERVATISM

is waxing hotter from day to day. In a country where decorations and titles of nobility are so firmly rooted as yet in the estimation of the better classes, a Liberal member of the Parliament or of the Ministry, is, by the promise of a red ribbon on his breast, or a newly-created Barony, easily turned into an ardent supporter of the Aristocracy and Retrogradism; therefore, Democracy makes but slow progress. That it is, however, rampant in the lower strata of Austrian society, is evident from the many

SILLY PERSECUTIONS

which the workingmen and the laboring classes are here subjected to by an overzealous police. No sooner do a few workingmen gather together to discuss the now all-absorbing Labor question, than they are either dispersed, their meeting broken up, or their leaders arrested, under the much-abused plea of Communism, and as members of the great bugbear, the Internationale. In this respect, even Liberal Austrian statesmen show their infantile political minds and short-sightedness. Instead of letting the people meet together to discuss peaceably the vital questions that interest them, they throw every possible obstacle into their way, and thus drive them to secret conspiracy. It is here in Austria an everyday occurrence that

WORKINGMEN ARE ARRESTED

and cast into prison, where they have to linger for months, to await their trial,—for what? For simply daring, perhaps, in the course of some remarks, to pronounce the words "Social Democracy" or "Republicanism."

These Austrian meetings present a very curious spectacle to an American or Englishman, who consider freedom of speech as one of their inalienable rights. As to political meetings, these are entirely

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Only those entitled to vote may meet together, not out doors, but in a hall or room where they are at liberty to confer with their chosen candidates. On the other hand, non-political meetings, such as those of workingmen, hackmen, Kellners, and other like gatherings, are permitted under

THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS:

Three days before the meeting is to take place, notice must be given to the police authorities, who, if they give their consent in writing to the holding of said meeting, appoint one or more deputies, called "Kommissars," who attend the meeting in order to watch the proceedings and keep the speeches within loyal bounds. Whenever a subject is brought before the meeting, the discussion of which the Kommissar considers as contrary to existing statutes, he at once and peremptorily cuts the discussion short. He has further the power to call to order the President as well as any member of the meeting, and to declare it adjourned, or clear it by force in case of non-compliance with his orders. Thus it happens that all meetings are but hot-beds of growing discontent under the present system. It would be far wiser to stop them altogether than to have a Government Agent jump to his feet every few minutes to prescribe what should and what should not be said. The Courts are constantly filled with transgressors against this Meeting law, as well as against the Press laws. One of

THE MOST LUDICROUS CASES

of this kind came off in yesterday's trial of a transgressor against the Press laws. The editor of one of the Liberal journals was arraigned for allowing in his paper the appearance of the following closing sentence of a political article: "Es lebe die Social Demokratische —— —— ——" ("Long live the Social Democratic —— —— ——.") He was accused of having used the three dashes instead of the word "Republic," and therefore the jury was called upon to give the verdict of guilty. The jury, however, was equally divided on the question, and the editor thus narrowly escaped imprisonment for having used the dashes. The frequency of these stupid persecutions makes them not only ridiculous, but positively sickening.

Here, the preparations for

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR

are still progressing on a grand scale. The Exhibition buildings are already so far advanced as to insure their completion before the time set for the opening. I shall, however, defer giving you a more detailed description of them until after my return from Russia, when they will be in a state to make a description more interesting. I will only state that the grand cupola of the Rotunda is now being constructed. The *modus operandi* is somewhat similar to Chicago house-raising, only with this difference: While Chicago houses are being raised by jack-screws placed underneath, this immense iron ring, weighing 13,000 centner, was raised 30 feet by means of screws from on scaffolding, or, in other words, the ring was pulled up by means of screws, and not raised as is the case with Western house-raising.

Great exertions are being made by Vienna capitalists to have sufficient hotel room and lodging provided for the large masses of strangers during the coming Exhibition. At present

THE HOUSE AND LODGINGS QUESTION

in the Austrian Capital is a very puzzling one. Rents are enormously high, indeed, relatively higher than in any other European, or even American large city. Lodgings in Vienna consume one-third of the income; while in London only one-tenth. In Berlin, one-fifth, and in Paris a little over one-fourth of the income is consumed by rents.

The poorer classes live in such a crowded state that both the State and City Governments are busily at work to find some remedy for the evil.

NO LESS THAN 10,000 PEOPLE

sleep nightly, in the City of Vienna, under the free canopy of Heaven. During rainy nights it has been found that not only barns and sheds have their full quota of lodgers, but even pig-pens and hen-roosts are invaded. There is no doubt that much of

THE PRESENT LOOSE MORALS

that pervade Vienna, may be laid at the door of the overcrowded state of her houses. According to Dr. Schwabe's statistical data, there is one house to every 55 persons in Vienna, while in London there is one house to 8 persons, in Berlin one house to 32 persons, in Paris one house to 35, and in St. P[etersburg] one house to 52 persons. [He] further show the fact, that mortality increases where the number of lodgers to house increases, so that in London, of 1,000 persons, 24 die; in Berlin, 25; in P[aris], 28; in St. Petersburg, 41; in Vienna, 47. Dr. Schwabe goes a step further, and [shows] that this overcrowding of houses has an influence on the morals of a people. According to his statement, there are, of [...] born in London, 4 per cent illegitimate; [in] Berlin, 15 per cent; in Paris, 20 per cent; [in] St. Petersburg, 26 per cent; in Vienna, [...] cent. Thus, according to Schwabe, more [than] half of the children born in Vienna are [ille]gitimate.

THE ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY

have resulted disastrously for the Opposition. Instead of gaining ground, they have [lost] over twenty-five districts. This unexpected result is owing partly to the lukewarm[ness] of the Opposition party to the Government, as the members of that party took no decided stand against the Austro-Hungarian fusion and the existing evils. The Hungarian voter is very Radical. He likes [to go] either one way or the other. He does [not] like to do things half-way. So he [...] votes for the Extreme Left,—that is for Republicanism,—or for the Right,—by which by no means meant the Government party; for be it understood that, in the very [...] of the recently-victorious Deak party [a] strong opposition manifests itself against Government and its management. Another great reason of the defeat of the Opposition was the patronage, which the Government holding it in its hands, made available in favor of the Deak party. You know what a Government party may do [with] scores of bread-and-butter brigades, ready to do its bidding. The influence of the Hungarian Government extends not only into circles of the immediate Government office-holders, but into all the ramifications of railroads, banks, and like institutions, which in Hungary are always considered a kind of semi-official Government appendage. That the intelligence of the mass of Hungarian voters is [not] yet developed to such a degree as to [enable] them to always vote independently and [for] the best man, I need hardly say; for he[re] is a well-known fact that, in the eastern [part] of Hungary, the Wallachians are as yet

"VOTING CATTLE."

In those districts where not one in a t[housand] can read or write, the voting is done not by ballot,—for how could a voter [know] that he has got the right ticket,—but [by] means of various-colored five-foot sticks. It is done in this way: The v[oter] goes into a room where there is a bundle [of] sticks in a corner. In another corner of [the] room is an immense box, some as high as [...]. The box being open at the top, a [...] hand, and drops it into the box. It o[ften] happens that some shrewd leader of a s[et] or so of these "voting cattle" takes [a] whole bundle of sticks and drops them *en masse* for his favorite candidate. L[...] learn.

An Eloping Highflyer of Boston Cu[lture]—Dash in San Francisco.

A Boston correspondent of the Portsm[outh] *Times* has the following story of the exp[loits] of a female forger, and says that the so[urce] of his information is a reliable one. [The] lady is the wife of a well-known Boston[ian], and by a bold forgery she succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money from one of [the] banks in this city. The particulars, wit[hout] going into details, are as follows:

"About two months ago a very beautiful lady-like and accomplished woman arr[ived] in San Francisco by the ov[erland] railroad, and booked her name at [one] of the fashionable hotels as [...] Geraldine, from Boston, Mass. [She] had a large amount of baggage, and [was] supposed to be the wife of a millionai[re]. She represented that she expected to [meet] her husband in San Francisco, who had [been] a successful merchant in China for [...] years. She stated that although he had [not] met her as she expected, she had rec[eived] letters from him informing her that [busi]ness delayed him in China, and he had [in]structed her to enjoy herself until his [ar]rival, as became her fortune. She atte[nded] balls and parties and received very p[olite] attention from some of the "first famil[ies]." Things went on hummingly until a few [days] ago, when a detective made his appea[rance] on the scene, and informed her [that] he had a warrant for the [arrest] of Mrs. ——, of Boston, and [that] she, the pretended Mrs. Geraldine, wa[s the] identical person he was after. He told [her] that it was his duty to arrest her fo[r the] crime of forgery. She stoutly denied [...] soft impeachment, but when she was in[form]ed that her husband had instructed the [offi]cer, if she would quietly go to Boston [with] him and return the money, she would n[ot be] exposed, she admitted that she had obt[ained] $9,000 on a check to which she had fo[rged] her husband's name, and had fled to Cal[ifor]nia to meet her lover who had been in C[hina]. She gave the officer $7,500, which she h[ad], [took] her trunk, and returned to her Eastern h[ome]. It is said she is now very repentant, [and], with tears, asks to be forgiven."

Greeley and the German Newspap[ers].

Some of the Grant organs have had a g[reat] deal to say about German newspapers [op]posing Greeley. Dr. F. C. Brunck, edit[or of] the Buffalo (German) *Democrat* has care[fully] prepared a list of the entire German A[meri]can press and the present political po[sition] of each paper. The following table is a [sum]mary of this interesting information:

	For Greeley	For Grant	[illegible]
Daily Democratic papers	14	..	[illegible]
Weekly ditto	19	..	[illegible]
Daily Republican papers	13	19	..
Weekly ditto	20	9	..
Independent dailies	4	..	..
Independent weeklies	4	..	..

Thus it appears that of the 55 German dai[lies] published, 30 support Greeley [and] Brown; 19 support Grant; four are h[ostile] to both tickets, and two are still unde[cided].

Of the 74 German papers weekly, [semi-]weekly, or tri-weekly, 53 support Greeley; [...] are for Grant; 2 oppose both tickets, [and ...] are on the fence.

In other words, of the 129 papers [thus] enumerated (comprising the entire Ge[rman] press, with the possible exception of s[ome] obscure weeklies), 83 go for Greeley [and] Brown, and only 28 for Grant and W[ilson]. The proportion is three for Greeley [to one] for Grant. Never before was the Ge[rman] element of this country so nearly unani[mous] in a political campaign as now on beh[alf of] Greeley.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

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SAFETY FILM

THE FRENCH BAND MONEY.

The Disappearance of Mr. Steiner Still Involved in Mystery.

Further Information Concerning the Receipts of the Concerts and Their Custody.

Mr. Steiner's Singular Appearance and Conduct on Saturday, Previous to His Leaving the City.

Yesterday morning we gave some particulars regarding the disappearance of Berthold T. Steiner, manager of the Star Lecture Course, and co-manager of the concerts given by the French Band. Further inquiries only serve to involve the whole affair in greater mystery. Investigation shows that Mr. Steiner could not have left the city with the amount at first conjectured. The aggregate receipts from the concerts are not known, but much had been paid during the week to satisfy various pressing claims, as for lumber, church rent, carriage hire, printing, etc., etc. Even if the young manager left with all the money at first supposed to be in his possession, he played a losing game financially, the question of morals not being considered. He had won a reputation for managerial skill and ability that assured him a successful career, and possibly a fortune.

On Saturday night the writer saw Mr. Steiner at the Rink, looking haggard and woe-begone like a man over whom some terrible calamity was impending. On being rallied upon his hopeless appearance, he excused himself by saying that the heavy rain of the evening had spoiled the concert at Green's Garden, on which he and Mr. Wyndham were depending to reimburse themselves for the losses of the week, and give them a little surplus profit. To a person who had known the prices, and had seen the full houses at nearly every concert, the statement seemed incredible, but it was received without more than a passing thought. On Sunday night he was seen at Green's Garden, and, to the remark that he was looking better than on the evening previous, the answer was [illegible] a little more cheerful. The receipts of the Sunday concerts could not well have fallen below $5,000. Those who attended the lectures of last winter will call to mind the neat little speeches, with which Mr. Steiner was wont to introduce the orator of the evening, or to make some necessary explanation. He seldom tripped or halted for a word, and his trivial efforts were often received with applause because of their fitness and pertinence to the occasion. Persons in attendance at the French Band concerts remember that his speeches then lacked the old glibness and fluency of expression. When he appeared on the platform on Wednesday and Thursday evenings to announce the open air concerts, he hesitated, stammered, and seemed to forget what he had to state; but, finally collecting his scattering faculties, succeeded in finishing his story. To persons inclined to put the darker construction on what has since occurred, these little things seem to hint darkly at possibilities of wrong doing.

Inquiries at the boarding-house of Mr. Steiner, yesterday, elicited the fact that he left the place on Sunday with only a small valise, and did not return. His clothing was left strewn about the apartment with the usual negligence of young men temporarily absent. He left some little bills unpaid, but his previous reputation for punctuality had been such that it was not much thought of. He came to this city from Philadelphia, where he had been connected with a young ladies' school. His first employment here was with Mr. George C. Clark, insurance agent. He kept Mr. Clark's books for some months in an unexceptionable manner, and he parted company with his employer, the latter says, only because he could not properly attend to the business of the office and his lecture course at the same time. He was born in London, and has not been in the country to exceed three years, Philadelphia having been the place where he did his first work in America.

The receipts of the concerts were not all deposited in any one bank. At the First National Bank there were placed in the aggregate during the week $9,100. This was all drawn out before Saturday night upon checks, all signed by Steiner, but none of them presented by himself. These, without exception, so far as the writer is informed, came through the Manufacturer's National Bank, in which Mr. Wyndham has been accustomed to deposit his money. On the Monday of the first concert a check signed by Steiner, and made payable to Wyndham, was collected through the Clearing House. On the same day another check for $3,000 was presented and paid, signed as before, and made payable to "Wyndham and Steiner." On the following day $1,300 was paid to the order of Mr. Wyndham in the same manner. The deposits of the week were made at four different times. The whole of Mr. Steiner's business with the First National Bank may be summed up as follows:

Total amount deposited	$9,100
Drawn on small checks to pay current expenses of concerts	2,400
On checks to Wyndham's order alone	2,200
On checks to Wyndham and Steiner's order	4,500

Mr. Steiner has deposited small sums at various times at the First National Bank, and, has occasionally sent in checks for a larger amount than was on the books to his credit. When this occurred the checks were simply thrown out by the Cashier, who thought, and still thinks, that there was no dishonesty intended. We give simply the facts, and allow our readers to draw their own inferences. When the band first came, it was understood that they insisted upon having their pay each night. If they were not paid accordingly, it is their own fault. Mons. Nibeyre, and other French citizens, yesterday consulted detectives with a view to the apprehension of Mr. Steiner. If he has been guilty of a crime,—and there yet remains room for explanation,—he is too shrewd to be caught by any ordinary effort of secret police or constabulary.

CITY POLITICS.

A STRAW.

A vote of the employes in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad office, taken yesterday, resulted, Greeley, 27; Grant, 8. Our informant inquires "How is that for Grant!"

SIXTH WARD.

Citizens of the Sixth Ward who are in favor of the election of the Liberal candidates are requested to attend a meeting at No. 158 Archer avenue, this evening, to form a Greeley and Koerner Club.

EIGHTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of Eighth Ward Liberals at No. 594 South Halsted street to-morrow (Thursday) evening. A Greeley and Koerner Club is to be organized, and all who favor the election of those gentlemen should attend.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Fifteenth Ward are requested to meet at Northwestern Hall, No. 117 Cornell street, at 8 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present.

HOW THE GRANTITE KU-KLUX FARED IN THE NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward has been ablaze for Horace Greeley and Koerner for the last month, with meeting after meeting, every one crowded—and enthusiastic. Another one was advertised for last evening, at No. 86 Blue Island avenue. The Grantites had tried very hard for the last two weeks to organize a Grant Club, but none of the Ninth Ward citizens could be induced to join them. They made another attempt last evening, when it was announced that they would meet at Strauss Hall, on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth, but no one came except the two well known ward bummers, Mr. Frank Lawlor and Mr. Kennedy. They resolved to organize a club in the interest of their Royal master, Ulysses I., or perish in the attempt. They started on a hunt, and picked up some of the worst specimens of humanity that could be found in the ward, and, to make sure that even they should not turn Greeley, they were treated to several doses of Jersey lightning, which did its work splendidly. They then started for No. 86 Blue Island avenue, where a large and enthusiastic Greeley meeting was just being organized. Captain Clowry called the meeting to order, and stated that this was a Greeley meeting, and, as most of the persons present were Greeley men, he hoped the few Grant men would not create a disturbance. He nominated Peter C. Feeney as Chairman, who was elected. On taking the chair, he said that there were several ragamuffins present that had come there for the purpose of disturbing the meeting. He would, as Chairman, see to it that order was preserved.

Mr. Louis Nachtman was then unanimously elected as Secretary. Frank Lawlor, the well-known bummer, office-seeker, letter-carrier, workingman, etc., jumped at this juncture upon a chair and commenced to harangue the crowd. He said he and the party that came with him had been libeled by the Chairman. They were workingmen !! and for Grant, and had just as much right as the Greeley men. [Cries of "order," "How much did you get for [illegible]," "you are creating a disturbance," "sit down, there is a chair for you."] He took the kind advice and did sit down. One Bill Frazier, an inebriated individual, jumped up and cried out: "Let us make th—his (hic) a Gra—hant (hic) meeting."

Mr. Lawlor again jumped on a chair and moved that a Grant President be elected.

Here the confusion and excitement became so great that nothing could be done. Mr. Feeney now called out for the Greeley men to adjourn to No. 83 on the opposite side of the street, when all the respectable citizens left for the hall opposite, leaving Grant's ragamuffins to continue their orgies to their hearts' content.

The Grantites elected Mr. Kennedy as Chairman, and Lawlor again arose to speak a piece. He told his intelligent listeners that he was for Grant, because Grant was in the minority, and he always sticks to the man that is down. Greeley is a good and noble man, and he would vote for him if he were not a letter-carrier in the Post Office, but he is for Grant because Grant is a workingman, and so is he (Lawlor). He had always been working hard to get an office.

The speaker was just getting warmed up on the subject when he was dragged off by one of his drunken fellow-citizens by the name of Cary, who jumped from chairs to tables, and from the floor to the ceiling like one possessed of the devil, or had practiced for a lifetime as tumbler and acrobat in a circus, or at Shaker meetings. He shouted that this was a glorious country; that they were all glorious fellows, and had a glorious time, Grant was glorious, and Greeley was glorious, and everybody else was glorious. He kept on shouting in this strain for some time until he fell, exhausted, under one of the tables.

Another fellow got up and said something against Greeley, when some one called him a liar. This was the signal for a general fight, during which the saloon was cleared. No harm was done except the raising of the national colors on the eyes of those taking part in the melee. Thus ended the organization of the Grantites in the Ninth Ward.

The Greeley and Koerner men, who had adjourned to the opposite side, at No. 83, were now holding a most enthusiastic and orderly meeting. The hall was crowded to suffocation, with the most respectable citizens of the ward. Mr. O'Leary addressed the meeting at length, and was frequently and rapturously applauded. He said that he was glad that such things had happened, because it shows the people which side to support. They were only rogues who support Grant. Grant himself was incompetent, and the people would see to it that his incompetencies were no longer submitted to. He continued that we had the best ticket, both State and National, that ever had been presented. Koerner was far superior to that hypocrite, Oglesby, who could make a speech without any meaning. Logan was another of the same stamp. He told several instances where Logan had insulted the American flag. He concluded by saying: "Let bygones be bygones. Join hearts and hands, select the best men and [illegible] the American flag over old White Hat, and elect him our Chief Magistrate next November." [Great applause and cheers for Greeley and Brown.]

Patrick C. Feeney and others spoke until a late hour, when the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow evening at the corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue.

WEST PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Another Meeting of Property-Owners—Reports of Committees, etc.

The Committee of the property-owners of Western avenue, organized for the purpose of improving property adjacent to the parks, met yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the West Side Park Commissioners.

Mr. Lombard had become satisfied that the grand sewer from Douglas to Humboldt Parks could not be built as proposed. If the property owners advanced the money the Board of Public Works would spend it, but could not refund it for five years. The Committee thought it better, therefore, to increase the sum given the Park Commissioners, and they, with aid from the property-owners, could build the sewer next year. It was necessary to have it, but it could not be had this year. If not built the water would not run off, and would injure the parks, as before.

Mr. Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, had no statistics relative to drainage near the parks, but presumed the best way was to go down California avenue to the West Branch, and north to the North Branch. There would probably have to be independent sewers west of Western avenue, but levels would soon be taken. There was no prospect of any sewers there this year, and they might have to come to special assessments, in part at least, for building sewers hereafter.

Mr. Greenebaum thought the property west of Western avenue, which paid in much money, was fairly entitled to something. They could hardly expect the Park Commissioners to put in the grand sewer.

The report of this Committee was accepted, and the Committee continued.

Mr. Lombard said they had drafted no ordinances for improvements, since a totally new form was now required.

Mr. Greenebaum, from the Committee on Humboldt Park, thought that Grand avenue should be extended to Lake street. It would spoil some lots, but so greatly enhance the value of other property that the assessment would not be onerous. [illegible] the parks. The Committee was in favor of the work.

This report was also accepted.

A sub-committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Greenebaum, Kerfoot, and Lombard, was appointed to draft resolutions embracing all the points covered in the various reports.

Mr. Lowther stated that the property-owners two years ago had widened Madison and Jackson streets to 80 feet. Some proposed to widen Adams street, but it was given up, since the damage would exceed the benefits and make the lots too shallow. He wanted Adams street let alone, and thought Madison and Jackson better if left at their present width.

Mr. Greenebaum was in favor of wide streets, and thought all large cities were tending that way.

Mr. Kerfoot moved Jackson street be substituted for Adams as one of those to be improved, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gregory moved that the Committee on Resolutions be requested to take charge of the arrangements for the public meeting. The motion was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Mysterious Conference Between the Great President and His Subordinates—Simon O'Donnell Given a Chance to Distinguish Himself—Kennedy Still Undecided.

The Board of Police Commissioners, led by its immortal President (into what the present condition of affairs too plainly shows), yesterday examined numerous applicants for a position on the body, whose duty it appears to be to neglect the interests of the public. The investigation into irrelevant matters regarding the candidates was carried on with wonderful shrewdness and scrutiny, and recorded in the archives of the Police Department. Having done this, an air of solemn mystery spread itself upon the countenances of the Board. They looked as if they knew something of immense importance to the Union. They looked nervously at one another, and at Mr. Charley French, and when a reporter strayed into the Commissioners' room an ominous silence came over them all, and while Messrs. Klokke and Sheridan gazed from out the window, Mr. Talcott whispered confidentially to Mr. Charley French. The reporter, unused to such a cool reception, felt certain of a terrible catastrophe impending over his or somebody's head. Watching intently, he perceived the burly form of Sergeant Simon O'Donnell, who presented himself in obedience to orders. It appeared that Simon was sent for to receive instructions. These were of a most touching nature. There was in the State an impersonation of the Evil One, to whom fame had given a vegetable pronomen, on whom had grown the unmistakable horn, and whose foot was cloven to the heel. His desperate deeds had gained for him a notoriety before which the law abiding citizens quaked, as the Israelites before Mount Sinai. This was the being Simon O'Donnell and his brave policemen were to capture. Mr. Talcott said that an opportunity now offered itself to the Sergeant which might [illegible] to the office of [illegible] to the prurient mark who (on police business, of course,) prowls among houses of questionable fame. This and much more did Mr. Talcott say to encourage the Sergeant and nerve him to the dreadful encounter with a nasty little horse-thief now out of town. The Sergeant left the presence, his giant bosom swelling with high and heroic purpose.

And that was all the Commissioners did yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile Captain French strode about the limited apartments like the historic bull in the inevitable china-shop, larger than life, and second in importance only to his patron. Kennedy was once or twice in headquarters. He was calm, conscious of unblemished honesty, if not of high efficiency. He took things far more philosophically, stating that he had not yet severed his connection with the department, nor would that event occur until his lawyer had advised him as to the Mayor's authority. If he is compelled to go out, he will go into the hardware business, it is said, with which he is familiar. His family has been identified with the hardware business, and there W. W. Kennedy will make more money probably than he could in the Police Department. There, too, he will be free from the incessant, extra-official interference of the individual member of the Board of Police, who, believing himself the sole representative of the Board's authority, has unremittingly ignored his colleagues.

Mr. Washburn has not been seen around headquarters yet.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Eliza Foss, executrix of Samuel F. Foss, against Eben J. Chapin and Robert Foss. The demand is for $8,000.

An action of trespass was instituted by Henry Cahn against John Rapp, David Walsh and Andrew Enzenbacher, the damages being laid at $5,000.

An action on the case was commenced by John E. Owsley against Jacob R. Shepherd, the damages being laid at $10,000.

Against the same defendant Burgess P. Field brought like suit, claiming a similar amount of damages.

Like action was commenced by William Melvin against The Singer Manufacturing Company, claiming $5,000.

Christopher Eizemann also sued the City of Chicago, claiming $5,000.

Theresa Bauer sued Sophia Seifried in case for $5,000.

Judgment, by confession, was rendered in favor of H. Moorman & Co. against J. B. Newell for $2,114.60.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Letters testamentary, with will annexed, issued to William H. Park of the estate of Ambrose Sutton, under bond of $400,000. The deceased was an alien, subject of the reigning power of Great Britain, etc., who lived in the City of London.

The will of Orlof Lindstreete was proved, and letters issued to his widow Christina, under bond of $5,000.

The will of Cornelius Peterson was likewise proven, and to his widow testamentary letters issued under bond of $8,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

James Muretta, somewhat well-known to the police department as a confidence man, descended to the passing of a [illegible] gold piece. The jury assessed his damages at ten years in the Penitentiary.

Frank Watson, convicted of burglary, was recommended to the Court as a resident in the Penitentiary for two and a half years.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

An action for an alleged breach of covenant was commenced by David Cole against Ransom Parker, the damages being laid at $3,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Hooley's Minstrels are playing an entirely new programme this week to good houses. There are new songs, new dances, new acts, and a burlesque version of the "Black Crook," with which the public is not familiar. The entire performance is characterized by a higher average of ability, and more delicacy in regard to details than that of the first week, and appreciated accordingly. The programme every evening of this week, and at the usual matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Enoch Arden" is running its second week successfully with the same distribution of characters, and accessories. The heat of the weather is all that prevents a press nightly. Next week will be given the play "Before, During, and After the Fire," for which great preparations are making. It will be followed by the "Palace of Truth," a spectacular piece that has received considerable place when produced elsewhere. On Friday night of this week Mr. Adams will play "Hamlet," at the Saturday matinee "Wild Oats," and Saturday night "Wild Oats" and the "Gunmaker of Moscow." The Friday night's performance will be for the star's benefit. This afternoon will be the last matinee at which "Enoch Arden" will be produced,—important information for the ladies.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The variety business continues to prove attractive to a large portion of the community. The audiences have continued to be quite respectable in numbers, although not so great as were present the first and second week, and everything done proves agreeable to the spectators and elicits applause. Mr. Pastor closes this week. Next week Chiarini's Circus.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health—Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—The Condition of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Present, Drs. Rauch, Johnson, and Schloetzer, and Mr. Reynolds.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Sanitary Police, E. Finlayson was appointed a member of the Sanitary Police.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was received, showing the number of deaths for the week ending July 27 to have been 276, a decrease of 4 from the preceding week. The chief causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 89; convulsions, 18; diarrhœa, 17; consumption, 16; hydrocephalus, 10; dysentery, 11; small-pox, 2; tabes mesenterica, 9. There were 147 males and 129 females. Of those under one year of age, 137 died; from 1 to 2, 83; 2 to 5, 15; 5 to 10, 12; 10 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 15; 30 to 40, 18; 40 to 50, 11; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1. The nativities were as follows: Atlantic Ocean, 1; Bohemia, 4; Chicago, 38; Chicago, foreign parentage, 159; other parts of the United States, 29; Denmark, 3; England, 10; France, 2; Germany, 37; Holland, 3; Ireland, 6; Italy, 1; Norway, 3; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; unknown, 1. The mean temperature for the week was 83 degrees.

REMARKS.

The Sanitary Superintendent remarks that the decrease in the number of deaths compared with the preceding week is slight. There were 2 more deaths by apoplexy, 2 by bronchitis, 10 by consumption, 3 by diarrhœa, 2 by dropsy, 3 by dysentery, 2 by erysipelas, 3 by hydrocephalus, 2 by meningitis, 2 by old age, 4 by tabes mesenterica, and 5 by teething; while there were 4 less by accident, 3 by brain disease, 39 by cholera infantum, 7 by convulsions, 3 by croup, 2 by diphtheria, 4 by enteritis, 2 by puerperal fever, 2 by cerebro spinal meningitis, and 3 by small pox, with an increase of 3 in the causes of death. Infantile life suffered less, with a decided increase of those over 20 years of age. The lowered temperature has had its effects, in an increase of deaths by consumption, and a decrease by cholera infantum, the latter being less than for any week during the past month. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, and a decrease in all the other wards. There is a decided decrease in diseases of an epidemic tendency, though there is an increase in remittent and intermittent fevers. There is also a decided decrease in the number of houses infected by small-pox, and the number of deaths is less than during any week since the middle of October.

CONDITION OF THE NORTH BRANCH.

The Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer having made a tour of the North Branch of the Chicago River, they report having found a filthy condition of things at North avenue, a little worse at Division street, and still worse at Chicago avenue; but the stream is in better condition than for a month past, the odor being proportionate to the amount of sewerage emptying into the river.

THE SOUTH BRANCH.

The Superintendent calls attention to the fact that Russell & Co. are allowing the surplusage of their distillery to drain into the river at Twelfth street. They have been fined once, but in order to remedy the matter effectually, the sewer connection should be severed. At Twelfth street the sewerage was found to run fifty feet over the ground before reaching the river, and emitting the foulest odors. The condition of the South Branch south of the canal was found to be greatly improved. Attention was called to the case of a man on Chicago avenue, who is stabling more cattle than the law allows. On motion, it was decided to grant a permit for the stabling of the cattle, and it was also decided to sever the distillery sewer at Twelfth street.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the attention of the Board of Public Works was directed to the unsafe condition of the viaduct on North Clark street.

The Board then adjourned.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETICS VS. RED STOCKINGS.

From the following account of the Athletic-Red Stocking game, played in Philadelphia on the 27th inst., it will be observed that the Athletics have changed the positions of their nine, McGeary catching, Mack playing short, and Malone first base:

The third championship game between the Athletics, of this city, and the Red Stockings, of Boston, was played here to-day. The game has been long talked of, and it proved to be successful in attracting nearly 6,000 persons to the former's grounds this afternoon, being the largest attendance of the season. The weather was delightful, a strong breeze blowing from the northwest, and interfering somewhat with the batting. Both nines were very confident; the recent reverses sustained by the Athletics and the uniform success so far of the Bostons made the latter nine great favorites with the batting fraternity—the odds being 100 to 60 on the Bostons, and the knowing ones who backed the Athletics won heavily. Ferguson acted as umpire, and the game commenced precisely at half-past 3 o'clock. The ball was a very dead one, and was furnished by the Boston Club. The Bostons, who went to the bat first, were put out in one-two-three order on fouls neatly taken by Cuthbert, Anson, and Meyerle. The Athletics scored one unearned run in their first inning, Cuthbert being given his base on called balls and sent home by McBride's fine hit to centre field. The second inning was but a repetition of the first, the Bostons being again blanked, while Mack made a run on called balls for the Athletics, assisted by a fine one-base hit of McGeary's. Good catches were made in the outfield in these two innings by Leonard and Harry Wright. The Bostons were blanked again in the third inning, Harry Wright being the first one, so far, to reach first base, which he did on called balls. The Athletics made two more runs, Cuthbert and McBride making safe one-base hits, and Fisler, who was left, being credited with a splendid hit for two bases. This left the totals at four to nothing in favor of the Athletics; and neither club added another run to their score until the eighth inning, when Schafer made the solitary run credited to the Bostons, first getting two bases by a fine hit to left field, and then coming home on Rogers' safe hit, but, had Meyerle not failed to field the ball home properly, Schafer would have been easily put out. Barnes made a fair foul hit for two bases in the last inning of the Bostons, but the next three strikers were easily put out by Fisler and Anson. The Athletics added five runs in their last inning, Mack and Cuthbert earning theirs, and McGeary and Malone scoring after chances had been declined by Schafer and Spalding to put them out, while McBride made the other run after he had been given his base on called balls. Leonard concluded the game by a very fine running catch at left field. The Bostons were not only out-batted and out-fielded, but also out-played at every point and in every position, with the possible exception of right field. The Athletics played a superb fielding game, and the recent change in their positions proved very advantageous to them. Fisler and Anson, who had most of the work, played exceedingly well, and McBride never pitched better than he did on this occasion. The weak spots of the Bostons in this game were George Wright at short stop, and Schafer at third. McVey, Spalding, and Barnes also had errors. Gould played faultlessly at first base, and the out-fielding of Leonard, Harry Wright, and Rogers was remarkably brilliant. The umpiring was impartial and satisfactory, and the result was hailed with great enthusiasm by the vast assemblage. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—Third game of the Championship series between the Bostons, of Boston, Mass., and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. NOTE—The first game between these clubs was played at Philadelphia, on May 4, and resulted in the success of the Athletics, by a score of 10 to 7. The second game was played at Boston, and was won by the Bostons, by a score of 13 to 4.

BOSTON.	R.	B.	P.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	B.	P.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	0	0	1	3	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	2	2	0
Barnes, 2 b.	0	1	3	1	McBride, p.	2	2	0	0
Leonard, l. f.	0	0	3	0	Meyerle, r. f.	0	0	1	0
McVey, c.	0	0	2	2	Malone, 1 b.	1	0	7	0
Spalding, p.	0	0	0	1	Fisler, 2 b.	0	2	6	1
Gould, 1 b.	0	0	12	0	Treacy, c. f.	0	0	2	0
Schafer, 3 b.	1	1	1	1	Anson, 3 b.	0	0	6	1
Rogers, r. f.	0	2	2	0	Mack, s. s.	2	1	0	2
H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	3	0	McGeary, c.	1	1	3	1
Totals	1	4	27	8	Totals	9	8	27	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Athletics	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	—9

Runs Earned—Bostons, 1; Athletics, 2.
Umpire—Bob Ferguson, Atlantics.
Time of Game—2 hours, 5 minutes.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Professional Base Ball Association, held at No. 71 Eighth avenue, New York, on Friday last, there were several questions discussed, and an alteration made in one of the rules, which will have an important bearing on the question of the championship. The rule which was altered was that referring to the series of games. Section 2 of Rule 8 says: "The series for the championship to be five games, each club to play five games with every other contesting club at such time and place as they may agree upon." The alteration which was made consisted in making the series nine games instead of five, the necessity for which arose from the fact that several of the clubs who entered for the championship have bursted up. Another very important matter which was brought to the notice of the Association was the question whether the members of disbanded clubs who were in good standing—should be eligible to play in match-games for the championship with any club which had entered for the championship without undergoing the sixty days' probation which Section 7 of Rule 5 at present requires. It was argued very fairly that the rule in question was made to put a stop to revolving, but that as the members of disbanded clubs could not be said to be revolvers, in trying to obtain immediate employment in other clubs, it would be straining the law to enforce it against them. The matter was brought before the meeting with reference more particularly to the members of the recently disbanded Troy Club, who had formed some idea of joining the Eckford Club. It was referred to the Championship Committee for their decision, and their ultimatum will be looked forward to with considerable interest. Should their decision be in favor of the disbanded nine it will give an immense impetus to the national game, and vastly increase the interest in the championship competition during the remainder of the season. At this meeting, also, the game which has been so long in dispute between the Baltimore and Athletic Clubs was declared to be void, and the Judiciary Committee directed that it be played over again at Baltimore.

THE TRIGGER.

COMING EVENTS IN CHICAGO.

The arrangements for the grand tournament given by the Kennicott Shooting Club, August 13, are progressing favorably, and the success of the affair is now beyond question. There will be no lack of birds, large numbers of which are being constantly received. To-morrow the costly and elegant prizes will be exhibited at Peacock's jewelery store, on West Madison street. Correspondence is now pending, which is likely to bring about an acceptance of the proposition to back Bogardus and Kleinman against any two pigeon-shooters in America.

AQUATIC.

CONVENTION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The National Convention of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States, will be held in New York on the 28th of August, the object being to establish a National definition of an amateur; to elect a Judiciary Committee to decide all disputed cases; to establish a National regatta, and revise the laws of boat-racing. It is hoped that every amateur boat club in America will be represented in the convention.

St. George's Picnic.

To-day the annual picnic of St. George's Society will take place at Haas' Park. Heretofore, the gatherings have not been characterized by overwhelming good order; but efforts have been made to make the picnic to-day respectable and pacific. Twenty policemen, under the command of Captain Garitty and Sergeant Lull will be on the grounds, and give attention to any roughs who may jump over the fence. No improper characters will be allowed to remain within the enclosure. President Barnard is desirous of making the occasion an enjoyable one, and has spared no pains to accomplish this object. There will be a "baby show" at 3 p. m., and a balloon ascension.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Wilfully Shot by a Stranger.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning a murderous and unprovoked assault was committed upon a boy named Lincoln Hungerford, aged 12 years, by another boy about 16 years of age, whose name could not be ascertained, owing to his sudden flight. From what can be learned of the affair it seems that Hungerford and a young companion were sitting on the curbstone at the corner of Tyler and Loomis streets when the mysterious youth approached them. Without any argument or previous disturbance to urge him to the act, he drew a revolver and blazed away at Hungerford. Two shots out of three took effect in the left hand and left knee of the latter, inflicting painful, but not serious wounds. The murderous intention of the young scoundrel can be judged from the fact that he persistently aimed at Hungerford's left side. Immediately after discharging the third shot, he took to his heels and succeeded in making his escape, there being no police officers in the neighborhood. Hungerford was removed to his home, No. 288 Centre avenue. It is probable that his assailant will not be found, as neither the wounded boy nor his companion are able to identify him. An increase in the number of policemen in the extreme western and southwestern portions of the city is sadly needed.

Everything.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, raised the wages of carpenters in the bridge and sewerage departments to $2.75. They have been receiving $2.50.

—Charles L. Wilson, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, has purchased the residence of Mr. Butler, on Main street, Geneva Lake, Wis. His former residence is now occupied by Mr. E. I. Gilbert.

—James L. High, Esq., for some time past Assistant United States Attorney for Utah, has returned to Chicago, and resumed his law practice. His friends rejoice at his return, and wish him success.

—The Relief Employment Bureau has just received orders for 200 boys to pick cucumbers and tomatoes; 260 quarrymen; 50 railroad laborers, and 50 brickmakers, in addition to their usual variety of orders for help in the city.

—There will be a meeting of citizens at the southeast corner of Loomis and Sampson streets, this evening, to take action in relation to the Sanitary condition of the southwest portion of the city. A full attendance is desired.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits: James Ingraham, 2 story and basement stone, 38x48 feet, No. 18 Vernon avenue; C. Hemotin, 3 story and basement stone, 45x92 feet, North LaSalle street; David Mahon, 3-story and basement brick, 47x48 feet, Nos. 437 and 439 North Dearborn street.

—The police force of the North Division was not drilled in a body yesterday afternoon, owing to the inclemency of the weather. If the skies should prove propitious this afternoon, it is probable Major Heintzman will demonstrate to the public how successful he has been in disciplining the men during the short period since his appointment as drill-master.

—Engine Company No. 3, was called out at 8 o'clock last evening to extinguish a fire in the rear part of the two-story frame building No. 345 Milwaukee avenue, owned by George Brinkworth, and occupied by him as a butcher-shop. It was extinguished before any material damage had been done. The flames were caused by an overheated flue in the rendering establishment.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 76 degrees; 8 a. m., 76; 8:30 a. m., 78; 9 a. m., 78; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 80; 10:30 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 80; 11:30 a. m., 81; 12 m., 82; 12:30 p. m., 74; 1 p. m., 75; 1:30 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 75; 2:30 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 75; 3:30 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 76; 4:30 p. m., 75; 5 p. m., 76; 5:30 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 76—in the shade.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday, were the following ladies and gentlemen: C. C. Cole, Cleveland; James Hudson, Ohio; J. S. Slaten, Rev. J. D. Wolf, Portland, Me.; T. E. Longfellow, New York; C. Moore and wife, Princetown, Mass.; E. Pratt Buell, Superintendent M. V. & W. R. R.; W. W. Byers and wife, Greencastle, Ind.; J. J. Dunbar and family, Buffalo; C. O. Green, Troy, N. Y.; A. H. White, New York; C. T. Hatch, Baltimore; Jules Bird, H. B. Reymur, London, Eng.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 53 Canalport avenue, on the body of William Harris, aged 11 years, who was drowned while bathing in the slip near Sixteenth street bridge, on Monday afternoon; verdict, accidentally drowned. At No. 177 Cottage Grove avenue, on the body of Sophia Behm, aged 26 months, who was run over and killed by a car belonging to the Chicago City Railway Company, opposite the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, on Monday afternoon; verdict, accidental death. The jury exonerated the driver of the vehicle, William Wenhem, it having been produced in evidence that it was impossible for him to stop the car in time to save the child.

Medford Rum.

In these days of compounded, adulterated, and counterfeited liquors, one takes pleasure in directing the attention of the public to a genuine article, made in the good, old-fashioned way,—Lawrence's Old Medford Rum,—said to be the best rum in the States. It is sold, in all its pristine purity, at their distillery, in Medford, Mass., and at their store in Boston, by Daniel Lawrence & Sons, whose advertisement we publish in to-day's issue.

A Country Residence for Sale.

In another column of to-day's TRIBUNE will be found an advertisement of the proposed sale of an elegant country residence at Niles, Michigan. The place is one of the most beautiful and attractive in the Northwest, and the proposed sale will interest all who desire a superb country seat in a splendid locality.

Commencement at Mt. Union College.

MT. UNION, O., July 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The fourteenth annual commencement exercises of this live and growing institution, which took place on Thursday, were of a highly interesting character. Fifteen young men and three young ladies graduated, and had the honors of the institution conferred upon them. All acted their part in a manner highly creditable to the institution. The average daily attendance of the students during the last year has been the largest in its history, being between 300 and 400. During the year, about $30,000 worth of specimens have been added to the College Museum, in addition to which the endowment fund has been increased $60,000. About 1,000 models, obtained from the Patent Office, serve admirably to illustrate the sciences. The chemical and philosophical apparatus formerly belonging to Alliance College have all been purchased and placed in this institution, and are nicely arranged in glass cases. In the museum, also, new cases have been put up. The entire property of the College is now valued at over $300,000.

In addition to the two large and good College boarding-halls for accommodation of students, an excellent boarding-house will be completed by the 27th of August, 1872, at the beginning of the fall term.

The whole number of students who have attended the College since its organization amounts to 8,110; the number who have gone out as teachers, 5,868.

The College year is so arranged as to be adapted to the convenience of those desiring to teach, having fall, spring, and summer terms, with the long vacation in the winter, giving students an opportunity to teach during the winter season, without falling behind their classes. There is, however, a winter term to accomodate those who wish to attend and study during that term.

An eminent teacher has just been engaged in the musical department, Professor William Armstrong, a graduate under Professor Henry C. Cooper, leader of the Philharmonic Society, a celebrated musical institution of London England. Professor Armstrong, for the past ten years, has been teaching in London and New York.

Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., President of the Faculty, postponed his Baccalaureate address, prepared for the class, that time might be occupied by some eminent men who were present in remarks on general education. Messrs. Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, O., President of the Board of Trustees; the Hon. J. H. Klippart, of Columbus, O., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture; the Hon. W. D. Henkle, late State Commissioner of Public Schools, and others, in response to calls, delivered short and appropriate addresses.

Sixteen Alumni of three years' standing received the Master's degree; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon W. W. Cole, M. D., of Allegheny City, Pa.; and the Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Samuel F. Upham, A. M., of Boston, Mass.

The Trial of Judge Barnard.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—In the Barnard impeachment trial, to-day, F. N. Bangs continued his testimony relative to the proceedings of Barnard in ordering the property of the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad into the hands of a receiver, and other subsequent proceedings therein. Vice President Sage, of the same road, testified to damaging injunctions and orders against the road by Barnard, and said that its stock was depreciated by said injunctions two millions of dollars. The road has not yet fully recovered.

Andrew J. Garvey, plasterer, testified that Judge Barnard told him that he wanted his house plastered, that he had seen Wm. M. Tweed, and could have anything he wanted. Witness said that Barnard had not paid him for work done by him.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 30.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Nashua Forest City and barge, Wetmore and barge, Fay and barge; barks Nicholas, Pensaukee, Peshtigo, J. P. March, Tanner; schrs M. J. Wilcox, Christina Nilsson, Geo. Finney, Champion, City of the Straits, Sweetheart, Cossack, M. Williams, American, Trenton, John Bart, Fayette Brown, Wm. O. Brown, Kate Bruce, W. G. Grant, Lake Forest; bark Atlanto; prop Kennesaw.

PASSED UP—Prop Jim Fisk; bark Sunnyside, Cavalier, Sweden; schrs Portland, Oak Leaf, Annie Voght, D. P. Dobbins, Negaunee, Dashing Wave, Seabird.

WIND—West.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 30.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller W. T. Graves; barks Lottie Wolf, Alexander; schooners Annie Sherwood, O. D. Russell, Emma Mages, American Union, Amaranth.

PASSED UP—Propellers Gordon, Hurd, Lawrence; bark Unadilla; schooners T. Baker, Algerine, King Sisters, Denmark, Kate Gillet, H. J. Rogers, S. Fitzgerald, Wm. Grandy.

WIND—East.

FOREIGN.

Mexico Quieting Down Politically Since the Death of Juarez.

Reported Successes of the Insurgents in Cuba.

Advices from Central and South America.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald's* special telegram from Matamoras says: General Rocha has levied a forced loan of $80,000 against the merchants of Monterey. The country is quieting down politically, under the effect of the act of the peaceful acceptance of the succession of Lerdo de Tejada to the supreme executive authority, after the death of Juarez.

The *Two Republics*, a newspaper of the City of Mexico, of the 13th instant, contains an account of the recent release of Charles Thiele, an American. He had, some time ago, written several letters from Chiapas to the United States Minister at the City of Mexico, but they were broken open on the route at Oaxaca, and, as they contained charges of murder and other outrages of Mexican officials perpetrated upon Americans, false charges were brought against Thiele, and he was imprisoned for four months. The documents connected with this affair have been forwarded to Washington.

Great Britain.

LONDON, July 30.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Arrived—The steamer Alice, from New Orleans.

The Queen, in a sympathetic telegram to the Duc d'Aumale, on the death of his son, says: "I have suffered as a wife and mother, and when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state I knew then what your grief must be. Believe me, I share in it greatly."

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The steamship Algeria has arrived.

Belgium.

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch from Brussels says that the United States war steamer Wachusett, while at Antwerp, enlisted 100 Belgians, including a number of minors, who were taken without their parents' consent. The latter complained, but the officers of the Wachusett refused to release the minors. The matter has, however, been arranged by the authorities.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 30.—The Board of Arbitration met at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and, after a three hours' sitting, adjourned until next Monday, to give time for the consideration of special questions which have arisen.

France.

PARIS, July 30.—The Minister of Finance announced to the Assembly to-day that forty-one and a half milliards of francs have been subscribed to the new loan.

The West Indies.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A letter from San Diego de Cuba reports several minor successes for the Cuban insurgents at Suama, Barjungua, and other points, and asserts that they are preparing to resume hostilities on a large scale.

The Spanish Minister, in an interview yesterday, denied the report that the seizure of the Cuban privateer Pioneer was made at his instance.

Central and South America.

KEY WEST, July 30.—Aspinwall advices to the 20th state that the Edgar Stuart is still in the custody of the United States steamer Wyoming. A new Captain for the Stuart is expected in the Rising Star, from New York. The Commander of the Wyoming is awaiting orders from Washington as to the disposal of the Edgar Stuart. The Panama authorities continue their interference with the vessel.

An epidemic resembling yellow fever exists at Carthagena, but is fatal chiefly to children.

Reports from the Isthmus of Darien say that hostilities are progressing between the Choco and other Indian tribes. Numbers have been killed on both sides. One tribe advocates intermarriage with whites, while the others oppose it. The question of the admixture of races is likely to become a serious one.

Lima advices are to the 7th inst.:

Mr. Thomas, the new United States Minister to Chili, has arrived and presented his credentials.

Small-pox continues to rage at Valparaiso and other Chilian cities.

ILLINOIS.

Death of an Old Citizen—Sunstroke—Hot Weather—The Harvest.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 30.—Edward Keys, an old and highly respected citizen of Jacksonville, died yesterday, after a few hours' illness, of cholera morbus. The funeral *cortege* which followed his remains to the grave was the largest seen in Jacksonville for many years.

A. Krebs, a German laborer of this place, was sunstruck, yesterday afternoon, and has since then laid in an insensible condition.

Yesterday was the warmest day here of the season.

Wheat, oats, and hay have all been secured without any considerable damage from the late heavy rains. Corn promises the largest yield ever known throughout Central Illinois.

Suicide—Sunstroke—Rain Storm.

PEORIA, Ill., July 30.—Charles Arana, a German farmer, living about twenty miles from here, committed suicide by hanging, night before last. Family troubles led to the rash act.

A farmer, named Jones, living near Canton, Fulton County, was sunstruck yesterday, dying almost immediately from the effects of it.

The Illinois River is rising again. There was a heavy rain storm here this evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed by the Cars—Escape of a Criminal.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—Wm. M. Laughlin, foreman at the Brilliant Oil Refinery, was killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad this morning. While walking on the track, his foot became fastened in a guard rail. Before he could release himself he was struck by the train, and both of his legs were horribly mangled. He lived four hours after the accident.

Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, who went to Washita, Kan., to secure Samuel Teeb, a fugitive from justice from this county, returned home this morning without the accused. He alleges that the Sheriff, Marshal, and Police Judge demanded $1,000 reward for apprehending Teeb. Because he refused to pay the sum, they aided the prisoner to escape and prevented him from pursuing by threats to take his life. Clark's affidavit will be forwarded to the Governor of Kansas.

An Incendiary Held for Trial.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Fulton, the party charged with attempting to fire the sheds at the Pennsylvania Railroad Stock Yards, at East Liberty, had a hearing last evening, and was committed for trial, in default of bail. The evidence against him is substantial.

Injured by a Train of Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—J. C. Hincker, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Sunday Despatch*, was severely injured by a train on the Atlantic City Railroad to-day.

Fires.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The fire at Hunter's Point, L. I., which it appears commenced in a canal boat loaded with oil, in the canal, is still raging. The flames were also communicated to the Standard Oil Works, which has a million barrels of oil in store, and soon spread extensively. It is reported that a woman and child on the canal boat were burned to death. Two Williamsburg ferry boats are also reported burned. A panic prevails among the people at Hunter's Point. Houses are deserted. The Fire Department's efforts seem powerless. All the cars of the Flushing Road have been removed, and all the property of the river front of the place is also being rapidly removed. There were five large tanks of naphtha and refined oil, each containing 5,000 gallons. Four of these burned. Hopes were entertained at last accounts of saving the remaining tank. Over 50,000 barrels of petroleum on the wharf, ready for shipment, were burned; also, four ships and three canalboats loaded with oil. Many of the burning barrels of oil rolled into the river, endangering the shipping. All the vessels are now removed. No ferry-boat was burned, as was reported. Coe's phosphate factory, together with a large amount of stock, was consumed. Loss about $90,000. The Standard Oil Works were entirely consumed by 3 o'clock. Pratt's Astral Works, in the rear of the Standard Works, have not yet ignited, and hopes are entertained of saving them, as the wind is now blowing the flames toward the river. Many of the sheds, owned by Rockafellar & Co., containing thousands of barrels of oil were entirely consumed. At 4 o'clock it was reported that the fire was confined to the oil in the tanks and to that which lay in the holds of the burning vessels. Many contradictory reports are afloat, and it is impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the loss by the fire but it is believed the loss will reach about $800,000. The fire is believed to have originated by some accident in a canal boat, which was unloading at the wharf. The Fire Department did all in their power, but their efforts were of little avail. At one time the fire extended over three blocks, covering the entire space with solid flames. The estimated loss on vessels is $100,000; on the Standard Oil Works, $200,000; on Coe's works, $225,000. Almost all the losses are fully covered by insurance. No further destruction is now apprehended, the fire being pretty well subdued.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—A fire about midnight, last night, destroyed the paint shop of Hugh S. Peoples, the drug store of Theodore V. Law, and the carpenter shop of F. V. Shinger. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30.—A fire here, this morning, destroyed the new hotel block owned by F. T. Carrington, T. Kingsford, and others. Insured for $25,000.

JEFFERSON, Texas, July 30.—A fire broke out this morning in Freelar's Hall, totally destroyed that building and two entire blocks, bounded by Market, Vale, and Austin streets, and the Bayou. Twenty business houses, including the St. Charles Hotel, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150,000, the supposed work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK.

An Interesting Legal Question.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The question has come up here for solution, if murderers, acquitted on the ground of insanity, can be released almost immediately from the Lunatic Asylum by writs of *habeas corpus*, and turned loose upon society on proof that their insanity has disappeared. Application was, to-day, made before the Supreme Court by Hon. William F. Howe, for writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases of William Chambers and James Burns, both murderers, confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica. The former deliberately shot dead Cornelius Vorhees, a prominent builder in Brooklyn, in the spring of 1871. Great excitement was manifested, and the deceased, who was the em[illegible], had hosts of mourners attending his funeral, which was the largest that ever took place in King's County. Threats to lynch Chambers, after his arrest, were so numerous that the jail was guarded by police. On his trial the prisoner was defended by Wm. F. Howe, a well-known criminal lawyer of New York, who bewildered the physicians summoned by the prosecution to prove Chambers' sanity. The prisoner was acquitted and sent to the asylum. The other case is of more recent date, in which Burns was tried for wilfully shooting Patrick Halleran, in the Gotham Saloon. Lawyer Howe repeated his insanity tactics, and Burns also was acquitted, and is now in the asylum. It is now claimed by Counsellor Howe that the verdicts of not guilty acquitted the prisoners of the charge of murder, and that the addition of a verdict of insane at the time of the shooting is insufficient to hold them in the asylum; that they are perfectly sane, and that further imprisonment is illegal. This interesting question will be solved on the return of the writs of *habeas corpus*, which were granted by Justice Pratt.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial of France, who has obtained the Queen's permission to become a student at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, will join at the beginning of the next term for the usual course of instruction. As his admission will be under an order from Her Majesty, it will not be necessary for him to pass the usual preliminary examination, which was dispensed with in the case of Prince Arthur and all who join as the Queen's cadets.

A NEWSBOYS' PICNIC.

One thousand newsboys were taken on a picnic to-day by the managers of the New York *Times* fund. Marshalled in three divisions, they marched to the steamer early this morning, making the air shrill with their cheers. By their own request, ice-cream and cake were omitted, and they were treated, at Oriental Grove, to a clam chowder, composed of thirty-six baskets of clams, six barrels of potatoes, sixty pounds of salt pork, six barrels of pilot-bread, two barrels of onions, and proportionate quantities of tomatoes, parsley, butter, etc. The excursion was decidedly the liveliest and most picturesque of the series.

STOCKS.

The stock market, to-day, was heavy in tone throughout, and prices declined especially in Erie, Pacific Mail, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, St. Paul, Rock Island and Northwest common, Harlem and Panama were exceptionally strong, the former rising to 121 and the latter to 123.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The great success of the new French loan was the subject of considerable comment in financial circles to-day. The total subscriptions were equal to $4,200,000,000 gold, or about double our National debt. This is without parallel in history. Full particulars are awaited with much interest, as the operation of the loan may possibly affect the European money and exchange markets.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The market exhibited a firmer tone, and there were no borrowed bills pressing for sale. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling was quoted at 109 7-16a109 9-16; sight bills at 110 3-8, and cable transfers at 109 9-16.

MONEY.

The money market has a hardening tendency. There was a better demand to-day for money on call at 3 to 4 per cent.

GOLD

more active and higher. Late in the day several millions of gold changed hands at 114 7-8 to 115. Brokers report increased orders from merchants for gold to pay into the Treasury on account of customs.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong and closed higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 1-4a102; Union Pacific firsts, 89 5-8a89 7-8; land grants, 81 3-4a 81 7-8; incomes, 87 1-4a87 3-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour firm, but not active. Arrivals of strong brands light. Choice business in fair demand and firmer. Old family extras less plenty and wanted. At the close the market was quiet for strong brands owing to higher prices asked, but fairly active for low grades. Fresh ground spring wheat extras now more plenty and heavy. Wheat market firm, but inactive; offerings moderate; No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1.52, and No. 2 Chicago at $1.50. Winter firm, but dull; market closed with a moderate export demand. Winter firm, with moderate milling demand.

PORK

in fair jobbing demand and steady. For future delivery there is only a [illegible] demand. Sales of 500 barrels mess, seller August, at $13.60.

[To the Associated Press.]

INSURANCE ON THE SUGAR REFINERY BURNED.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The insurance on the sugar refinery burned yesterday will foot up to $200,000. Among the offices interested are the following: Commercial, of Cleveland, $5,000; Liverpool, $7,500; and the remainder in offices of this city and Eastward.

IOWA.

Killed by Cars—Appointment.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—A little daughter of Peter Shupple, a Swede, of this city, got lost yesterday afternoon and strayed away about three miles on the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and is supposed to have laid down to sleep, and was run over by the night express going east, last night. The body was discovered and recognized this morning by the clothing, it having been so torn to pieces as not to be otherwise recognized.

B. W. Poore was to-day appointed by the Governor as Justice of the Circuit Court in the Dubuque Circuit, *vice* Wilson, promoted to the District Court.

A Woman Fatally Injured.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 30.—At Storm Lake, Iowa, the wife of J. McGregor fell from a reaper while it was in motion, and was mangled so horribly that no hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 30.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boat Leviathan, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; Canal Repairer, from Henry for Lockport. Departed—Nothing. The steamer Canal Repairer brings information that the canal boats Peter and Paul, Donahue, and Legrand, which went up to Spring Lake, a few days since, for loading, were left high and dry by the retiring flood, and a dam is now being constructed to raise the water for them to get back into the river. There is 6 feet 3 inches of water on the breast wall, and 7 feet on the mitresill of Henry dock.

CANAL—Passed In—Leviathan, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Continued from the First Page.]

tinction of color, race, or nationality, should have complete liberty and exact equality of all the rights I asked for myself. My thoughts, my words, my heart, my votes, have been consecrated for more than thirty-six years to human rights. In the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, eight years' service in her Legislature, in more than seventeen years in the Senate of the United States, in thirteen hundred public addresses, in the press, in speeches, and in writings that would fill many volumes, and make thousands of pages, I have reiterated and re-reiterated those rights for all conditions of men. Is it not, my dear sir, passing strange that partisanship should blind men to sense, truth, justice, and fair play, that they could forge and print abhorrent sentiments, insulting to God and man, and charge them on one whose life has been given to the cause of equal rights, and whose profound sympathies were ever given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities abroad. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 30.—At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth District, held to-day, at Bellaire, Danford was nominated over Bingham on the seventh ballot. The vote stood 55 to 53.

BELFAST, Me., July 30.—A large Convention of Republicans, from every town from Rockland and Eastport, opposed to Hale is being held here. Hon. F. A. Pike was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and briefly addressed the Convention.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The Republican Conference of the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland Counties, met here to-day, and nominated Hon. A. M. Taylor, of Indiana County, as Congressional candidate.

HOLLY, Mich., July 30.—After twenty-three informal, and upon the count of the thirty-eighth formal ballot, the Hon. Josiah W. Begole was declared the nominee for Congress from the Sixth District. Trowbridge's name was withdrawn on the sixteenth ballot.

A MONSTER LIBERAL PEACE MEETING TO BE HELD AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—At a meeting of citizens, numbering many prominent business men of the city, it was decided to hold a Grand National Mass Peace Meeting at this place on the 11th and 12th of September, under the auspices of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties. Committees on Finance, Arrangements, and Invitation were appointed, and other steps taken to make the occasion a grand success. The purpose is to have prominent speakers from all parts of the Union, to make the occasion one of the grandest in the history of American politics. Philip Speed, who was Collector of Internal Revenue under Lincoln, presided, and Alfred T. Pope, Democratic State Senator, was Secretary. The Committees were made up of Liberals and Democrats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 30.—The Democratic and Liberal Convention of the Fiftieth Senatorial District, held at Jonesboro, to-day, nominated Jesse Ware, of Union County, for the Senate, and John H. Oberly of Alexandria, and Wm. A. Heinman, of Jackson, for Representatives.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 30.—Senator Morton's long-advertised appearance in Angola occurred to-day, and in point of numbers was not half as large as the meeting Senator Hendricks had yesterday.

The Granties called a meeting to-night for the purpose of organizing a club and having speeches from citizens. There were probably 300 in the hall, at least 250 of whom are strong for Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., July 30.—Great preparations are being made for the Liberal Republican meeting to be held here August 30. Lyman Trumbull and other eminent speakers will be here. Half fare arrangements have been secured on all railroads centering here.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 30.—The first public meeting under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club of this city was held, this evening, in the Court House. The attendance was fair, but a large proportion was composed of Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Hon. B. F. Parks, of Aurora, whom the Radicals delighted in announcing as a lifelong Democrat, was the orator. His address was an ungrammatical, disconnected harangue, and blasphemous in the extreme, misrepresenting, grossly, the aims and principles of Horace Greeley, while the attempt was made to bolster up Grant because of his military success. He failed to awaken any enthusiasm, and the Radicals do not seem proud of their proselyte.

OHIO.

Personal—Preparing to Celebrate Aug. 1.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Senator Sherman was in the city last night, and left to-night.

The colored people in the city and all the region round are preparing extensively for celebrating Aug. 1. The East neighborhood will have its own celebration.

MISSOURI.

House of Refuge Examination—Personal.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The examination of the officers of the House of Refuge closed to-day, and the Board of Managers will make a report in a few days.

Ex-Senator Henderson received a telegram to-day from Senator Wilson stating that he will visit St. Louis Aug. 12, and take part in the campaign in this State.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

H. Meyer, of Randolph County, is the Liberal nominee for the State Board of Equalization, in the Eighteenth District.

—Scammon's newspaper is daily given away, on the streets of Rock Island. The whole thing will, a few months hence, be given away in Chicago.

—The Liberal-Democratic nominations in the Forty-second District are: George Gundlach, of Clinton, for Senator; C. D. Hoiles, of Bond, and Frederich Dauchmeyer, of Washington, for Representatives.

—One stormy evening last week, shortly after the family had retired to bed, a daughter of Mrs. D. Crist, living a few miles from Broadhouse, while in a fit of insanity, and attired only in a night gown, quietly left the house, and spent the whole of that stormy night wandering about she knew not where.

—The Portsmouth (Ohio) Steel Manufacturing Company got a big offer to move to Rock Island, and then—got a bigger to stay at home.

—Captain William S. Barnes, died at Albany, Whiteside County, the 20th. He was a native of Vermont; in early life an agent on the stage line between Baltimore and Washington; later, a steamboat Captain in the West; and, since 1839, a hotel-keeper at Albany.

WISCONSIN.

One Osies, administrator on the estate of J. Z. Beoer, at Racine, is missing, with $7,000.

—The Elkhorn *Independent* denies the rumor that the track of the Western Union Railroad is to be taken up between Eagle and that place.

—Pomeroy's printing material, at LaCrosse, sold by the Sheriff, is used in printing the *Liberal Democrat* from a new office; and the building lately occupied by the LaCrosse *Democrat* is as vacant as an egg-shell that a boy has blown through. The LaCrosse *Democrat* has not been issued since the 10th inst. There are rumors, however, that it will be resuscitated by "Brick" himself in the interest of the Grant Administration.

—The [illegible] of Milwaukee are on a strike for 75 cents an hour.

—In Milwaukee, last Saturday, a sick child died in the artist's chair while having a photograph taken.

—Extract from Livingstone's letter as received in Milwaukee by telegraph:

Webb's Lualaba, near Lake Moera and Komolondo, Bartle Freres, or Lufira, is undoubtedly a Lacustrine Bahar Ghasal, notwithstanding speck's Maize on fatter saccharine, sand toddy, banana beer, range, canabies, baked gnats, stuped elephants, gokos, and gorillas. Hemistram, cassavax, sweet potatoes and yarns furnish farinaceous food, and expert huntess yield in no stinted measure, nitregerous ingredients for human food.

—Four cars a day are manufactured in the Northwestern shops, Fond du Lac.

—Two men attached to Forepaugh's show were arrested in Madison, last Saturday, for a murder committed in Ohio.

—The blueberries come from New London, where the streets are crowded every morning with Indian squaws and their ponies, duly laden, and quick sales are made at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the Northwestern Union Railway Company have secured ample depot room in the lower portion of the Third Ward. The property embraces quite a tract near the heart of the city, and was obtained at a cost of $100,000. It includes quite an extent of dockage.

IOWA.

Davenport claims 30,000 population.

—Sixteen steam-whistles make it lively for the people of Clinton.

—A transgressor at Shellsburg skedaddled in a flag of truce, and left his clothes and $70 behind him.

—Work on the new Capitol at DesMoines has now fairly begun. It has been decided that, of the west foundation wall, about 152 feet will be removed, in consequence of damage by the frost, and 52 feet of the south wall. The stone from the Winterset quarry proves to be good, and gives satisfaction to the Commissioners. Over 230,000 bricks are now on the ground, and five car-loads of stone per day are being delivered. About twenty-five men are at work, and the working force will be increased as fast as material can be provided for them. All who know the facts are confident that the work is being done with economy and permanency.

MINNESOTA.

Prairie-chickens are fat and plenty.

—The flourishing town of Fergus Falls is to have a National Bank, with a capital of $50,000.

—Political heat induced E. C. Carnes to knock down H. L. Gordon, at St. Cloud, last Friday. Gordon had written something in the *Press* scandalous of Carnes, who is prominent in the Greeley Club.

—Death overtook Martin Ausbro, at Clyde, Ohio, and thwarted his purpose to make off with $1,800 due George Baihly, of Rochester, Minn. Ausbro had just sold cattle for Baihly, in Chicago, and was not returning home with the money.

—St. Paul is investing $11,000 in new fire apparatus.

—One station on the Northern Pacific Railroad sent west, in June, 13,000,000 pounds of freight, on which the charges were $35,000.

—Iron ore, found 10 feet below the surface, is the latest sensation in Fillmore County.

—Charles W. Emerson, book-keeper for Messrs. Loring, Black & Co., at Moorhead, absconded last week, with some $3,000 belonging to his employers. He is a native of Calais, Me., and has resided in Chicago.

MICHIGAN.

There are about 300 buildings going up in Grand Rapids.

—Last week the Detroit City Treasurer's receipts were $78,712.99, and the disbursements aggregated $30,125.92.

—Last Saturday morning the boiler in Kelly's spoke-factory and steam saw mill at Saranac exploded, seriously scalding the engineer and a son of Dr. Powers of that place.

—Marcellus, a new town on the Peninsular Railroad, 32 miles from South Bend, is only 18 months old, and has 40 dwelling houses, 7 stores, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 wagon shop, 2 hotels, saw and planing mill, shingle mill, and stave factory, and 1 livery stable.

OHIO.

The veterans of the Eleventh and Ninety-fourth Regiments have a reunion at Piqua Sept. 3 and 4, and Governor Noyes is expected to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The singular statement is made that, of the graduating class of Dartmouth College, the whole number of which is 69, 14 are Roman Catholics.

—A new Spanish dictionary, intended to be complete, devotes to the word ojo, eye, fifteen royal octavo pages, giving citations from eighty-eight authors.

—The province of Adrianople has been visited by a hail storm, which killed 2,000 sheep, 30 cows, and 10 horses, besides destroying the crops of 14 villages.

—It is proposed to substitute iron supports for timbers in coal and other mines, to increase strength, and remove a fruitful source of disaster in case of fire.

—No capitalist thinks of starting an American trans-Atlantic steamship line, because our laws discriminate against American and in favor of foreign vessels. We see it announced that another English steamship line is about to be added to the long list of foreign vessels trading at New York.

—Wilkinson, who killed his wife with a cleaver in Baltimore, on the 1st of May, has been struck with paralysis on the left side, which is slowly affecting the right. And people given to moralizing look at it as a judgment of heaven.

—The new oxy-hydric light, from which much was expected, has proved a failure in Paris for practical purposes as a general street-illuminator, and its use has been discontinued in the streets of that city.

—The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according to the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 1870, aggregated $95,402,726.

—What is a boy worth? There seems to be a wide difference in the estimate placed on their value. A boy was run over and killed in Connecticut on the 4th of July, and the case has been settled for $250, while the man who shot the daring youth that stole his cherries in Cincinnati has been sued for $10,000, beside being held for trial as a criminal.

—Coolie labor is largely employed in the British West India Islands, as well as in the Spanish, as a substitute for colored servitude. In the thirty-seven years from 1835 to 1871, inclusive, there were 137,981 coolie emigrants from India introduced into the British West Indies, and in the twenty-nine years from 1843 to 1872, there were 346,[illegible] coolies from India introduced into the Island of Mauritius. During 1861 British Guiana and the British West Indies received 5,[illegible] coolies.

—The project of a railway to India, along the Valley of the Euphrates, is again revived in England, this time in Parliament. Lord Granville lately asked for the views of a number of English Consuls stationed at different points in the East, concerning the feasibility of the project, and their replies have just been published. They all agree in the opinion that a line down the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, from a Syrian port on the Mediterranean to Busorah on the Persian Gulf is practicable. The Turkish Government is warmly in favor of the plan, and it is therefore not expected that there would be any international trouble. The line would save over a thousand miles of distance, and shorten the time by more than a fortnight.

—The rapid growth of New York City has naturally enough, had a most remarkable effect upon the price of real estate. A lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street which, in 1842, sold for $8,1[illegible], is now leased at a ground rent of $52,000 per year, and a lot at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, which changed hands for $45,000 during the war, is now valued at $150,000. In 1850 the ground on which the St. Germain Hotel is standing was worth $45,000, and is to-day worth at least a quarter of a million dollars. When we consider these figures, we can understand how it is that the Trinity Church corporation, from holding what was at the outset a very ordinary church property, now reckons its wealth at nearly seventy millions.

—An important step has been taken by the British Government. It is announced that the Ministry has decided to abolish all postal subsidies to steamship lines. Notification of the change has already been given to the Brazilian and West India Steamship Company, which has received £20,000 a year, and the Cunard and other contracts will soon be terminated. The new policy will effect a saving to the National Treasury of £500,000 a year. This action of the British Government will most likely prove a death-blow to the subsidy system in all countries.

—The game of cricket, as now played, is attended with considerable danger, and a sad accident has just occurred at Repton Hall School, in Derbyshire, England, resulting from it. Several youths were at play in the cricket ground adjoining the Hall, and one of them, named Lighton, 17 years of age, the son of the Rev. Sir Christopher Lighton, Baronet, was bowling to the batting of another named Richard Sale. The game had proceeded for some time, when Lighton pitched a swift ball straight for the wicket, and Sale having struck the ball back with unusual force, it hit Lighton on the side of the head, immediately above the right ear. Although stunned, the youth continued to play, but was soon compelled to leave, and taking the arm of a companion, walked towards the Hall. On arriving there, he complained of violent pains and a peculiar [illegible] in his head. Becoming rapidly worse, a physician was sent for, who pronounced it a concussion of the brain, and half an hour after his arrival, the poor young fellow died.

Steamboat Disaster.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 30.—The raft-boat James Malburn, bound up the river, exploded her boiler two miles above North McGregor at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Of twenty-five persons on board, six were saved—Mrs. Captain Malburn and two women, passengers named Hagadern. Hub. Smith and family were aboard, and are supposed to be lost. Full particulars will be received soon.

LATER.—The following are the names of those on board the ill-fated raft-boat James Malburn, as learned from one of the crew: Captain Malburn, missing; James Malburn, pilot, badly wounded; Tom Wilson, pilot, missing; Harry Pierce, engineer, saved; [illegible] Ross, second engineer, saved; I. Bradford, fireman, saved; Pat O'Neil, fireman, missing; Charles Young, lineman, killed; Alex. [illegible] McNorton, scalded; T. B. Lahavre, saved; Daniel Hoyt, slightly injured; Hub. Smith, wife, and one child, saved; one child lost; Ole Hansen, saved; Henry Tilburn, missing.

Owing to the excitement, it is impossible to get further details.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 30.—Another rafting disaster has occurred on the Mississippi River, near the place where the ill-fated McDonald exploded last month. The John Malburn, a steamer employed in towing rafts between LaCrosse and St. Louis, exploded her boilers to-day, about 1 o'clock, two miles above McGregor. She was bound up stream at the time, and contained, beside her crew, several passengers. Among those killed and missing are Captain James Malborn, owner of the boat, residing at LaCrosse; Thomas Wilson, P. O'Neil, C. Young, a fireman, H. Tilburn, and a child of H. Smith. Wounded—John Malborn, pilot, severely; J. White, slightly; John McMorton, scalded, and a servant of Mr. Melborn. Among those saved are A. G. Hagarden, of Sandwich, Ills.; Hub. Smith, H. Pierce, and Mr. Ross, engineers; C. E. Bradford, fireman; Alexander Applegate, T. B. Latovor, H. Smith, wife and one child; Mr. Melborn, John Diamond and Alex. Hausen. The explosion is similar to that of the McDonald, and the boat sank to the bottom of the river. A defective boiler is assigned as the cause of the disaster. Another rumor is that the boat was running against time, to make a record.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A man named Brady, while wheeling ore from a vessel to the dock, yesterday, at Cleveland, fell from a plank, striking his head on a piece of ore, and was instantly killed.

—Moses Weivia, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh Railroad, was killed near Hobart, Ind., last night, by falling between two freight cars.

—The First National Bank of Council Bluffs was robbed of $20,000, yesterday.

—The Haymakers were beaten by the Mutuals, at base ball, yesterday, by a score of 12 to 2.

—A riot occurred in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, caused by negroes attempting to ride in street cars set apart for whites. A car was fired into by the negroes and the riot became general. Two ladies and two children were shot while standing in front of their homes.